FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1844. [NO. 1427.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

On hand at the Old Stand.

THE Subscriber has on hand and receiving a FRESH SUPPLY of

GOODS

in his line, recently purchased in New York and Philadelphia, which he would like to exchange for Cash or Produce. Call and examine, 2 doors West of the Bank of Cape Fear.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

NEW CHEESE.

34 BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order. For sale by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
October 1, 1844. 26tf

Also Receiving,

Their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, my Stock of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of such Goods as generally kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and supply themselves upon as good terms as can be done elsewhere. Those who have heretofore patronized me in my line will accept my thanks for the same; those who have not, are invited to do so as soon as it suits their convenience.

P. TAYLOR.
Sept. 27, 1844. 26-3m

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by
COOK & HODGES.
Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

STORE FOR RENT.

THE Store occupied by W. J. Anderson, on Hay Street. Possession given immediately. Apply to
W. J. ANDERSON.
October 1, 1842. 26-2w

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC,
Sand's Sarsaparilla,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Peters' Pills,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
October 1, 1844. 26-tf

[PREP]ATORY BOARDING SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been engaged in Teaching both at the North and South, for several years past, and having been induced to open a Family Boarding School, for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to his present number.

A competent Assistant is associated with him, and a complete and thorough instruction will be given in the branches of an English education, and in all those requisite for admission to any of our Colleges, as well as the French and Italian Languages, if desired.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations *as members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be mild, while it is intended that it shall be decided—*parental*.

The location being five miles North of New Haven, and two miles East of the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $200 per annum, payable half yearly *in advance*; and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition.—Pupils can remain during vacations, without extra charge.

For further particulars apply to the Rector,
C. W. EVEREST.

Reference may be made to
Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives and Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, and E. J. Hale, Esqs., Fayetteville, N. C.
C. Mallett and Joseph H. Watters, Esqs., Wilmington, N. C.

The next Session will commence on the first Monday in November next.
Hamden, Sept. 16, 1844. 26tf

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, and Richmond Compiler, will please insert 3 times, and charge this Office.

Beckwith's Pills.

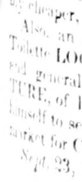
A FRESH SUPPLY just received.
E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1, 1844.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Gymps, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

☞ Please call and buy cheap for Cash.
ISAAC DODD.
Sept. 25, 1844. 25tf

J. W. BAKER



HAS just received a large and general assortment of

CHAIRS,

(From fine hair seat Mahogany to common Windsor,) selected by himself at some of the best Factories of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, purchased at the lowest prices for Cash, and will be sold as cheap, probably cheaper, than any other in the market.

Also, an assortment of Mahogany Framed and Toilette LOOKING GLASSES, and a very large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE of his own manufacture, which he pledges himself to sell as low as it can be obtained in the market for Cash or good paper.
Sept. 23, 1844. 25-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

For the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of a great variety of French and American Prints; black and blue-black Alpacas and Bombazines; light and fig'd Alpacas; plain and figured Casimeres; Muslin and Crape-de-Lain; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; bl'k, ribb'd and steel-mixed Sattinets; green, black and plaid Kentucky Jeans; Silk and Valencia Vesting; Brown and Bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton Diapers; large Plaid and Merino Shawls; Silk and fancy ditto; Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslin; Muslin and Lace Edging; black and blue-black Crape; black and fancy col'd Mitts; black and colored Kid Gloves; Misses' ditto; Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Cashmere and Merino Hose and half Hose; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Patent Thread; Linen Tapes and Bobbins; Pins and best Needles; plain, Straw and Florence braided Bonnets; 12 dozen super Gingham UMBRELLAS; 200 pairs SHOES, some Ladies' and Misses' very fine; Fur and Wool HATS; and a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention.

All those wishing to purchase, will please call and take a look at our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell cheaper than the cheapest for CASH.

G. & H. McMILLAN.
Sept. 21, 1844. 25-8w

New Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

WM. G. MATTHEWS,

NORTH EAST corner of Market Square, at Mrs. Shackelford's old stand, is now receiving and opening his

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
—Among which are—

Superfine blue, black, green and steel-mixed Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Kentucky Jeans, for Pants, new style,)
Ditto Silk Velvet, black Satin and other Vestings,
Gentlemen's Scarfs, fine Satin Cravats, and Stocks,
Ditto new style Suspenders, Washington and Byronic Collars,
A large and handsome assortment of Worsted Goods for Ladies' Dresses, such as black and fig'd Bombazines, black and col'd Alpacas, Crape Sebastians, Chamelion Lustre Cashmere-de-Lains, Crape-de-Lains and Muslin-de-Lains, (latest style.)
Also, a good assortment of French, English and American Prints, of the latest style and well selected,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons; Cap, Velvet and other Ribbons, assorted colors,
Fringe and Gymps, Silk Buttons, Cords and Tassels for Dresses, Cloak ditto, Ladies' Silk Cravats of all kinds and prices, Silk, Muslin-de-Lain, Nett and Worsted Shawls, some very fine,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's bl'k and col'd Kid Gloves, (all kinds,)
Ditto ditto white and black Silk ditto,
Ditto ditto Chene Tb'd, Fillet, Cotton and Worsted ditto,
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted Mitts, of all kinds and prices,
And a variety of fancy and other Goods not mentioned.

☞ For particulars, call soon and see.

Together with HARDWARE and fine FAMILY GROCERIES, such as fine Teas and Coffees, Loaf and Brown Sugars, of the best quality.

—ALSO—
1 qr cask 4th proof best quality Old French Brandy,
1 ditto "Sandeman" ditto do Port Wine,
1 ditto Holland Gin, prime,
1 ditto old Pale Sherry Wine,
1 ditto do Madeira ditto, prime,
Principe Cigars, best brands, "Justo Sanz."

And as a Cash Store is the place for cheap Goods, all may rely on getting bargains.
Sept. 18, 1844. 25-6w

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,
To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED
From 113 Pearl Street to
44 CEDAR STREET,
NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.
Sept. 20, 1844. 25-1Ypd

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH, will please call on the Subscriber and make settlement.
C. LUTTERLOH.
Sept. 17, 1844. 25-3w

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.
Just received by E. J. HALE.
Sept. 24, 1844.

SELECT
Classical and Mathematical
SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, having resigned the charge of the Hillsborough Academy, contemplates opening a SELECT SCHOOL, twelve miles south west of Hillsborough, and the same distance,—west nearly,—from Chapel Hill. His leading motive is *to educate his own sons in the country*; and his selection has been made with special reference to this object.

For details apply to him—post paid—at Hillsborough, till November next, when the school is to begin.
W. J. BINGHAM.
Hillsborough, May 8, 1844. 7-2am5m

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.
W. McL. McKAY.
March 5, 1844. 96-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals, a more extensive STOCK OF GOODS than formerly, comprising such a variety as to suit the country trade.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
2000 sacks Liverpool do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugar,
250 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugar,
20 qr. casks Madeira and Malaga Wines,
150 kegs Nails,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
3 do. do. Castings,
100 kegs White Lead,
100 bags Shot,
3000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 boxes Fayetteville Candles,
15 doz Windsor and Cane bottom Chairs,
100 sides Sole Leather,
25 cases Shoes,
25 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
5 casks London Porter,
20 boxes Candy,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Salts, Starch, Castor and Olive Oil, Spanish Brown, Collins' Axes, Weeding Hoes, Spades, German and blistered Steel, a general assortment of DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, & Ready made Clothing,
Viz: Frock and Dress Coats, Sacks and Overcoats.
600 yards Ingrain CARPETING, very cheap.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Sept. 21, 1844. 25tf

CONGRESS WATER!

SEIDLITZ Powders, London Mustard, Black and White Mustard Seed, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, fresh Salad Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 24.

☞ S. J. H. is the Agent for the sale of Doct. Jayne's Valuable Medicines.

GRAND SCHEMES
FOR OCTOBER!!!
MAMMOTH SCHEME.
$60,000.
RICH AND BRILLIANT LOTTERY.
More Prizes than Blanks.
16 DRAWN NOS. OUT OF 78.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class F. for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 19th of October, 1844.
16 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets!
GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital Prize of $60,000!
1 Grand Prize of 30,000!
1 ditto of 15,000!
1 ditto of 10,000!
1 Prize of $8,000, 1 of $7,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,311, 4 Prizes of 2,000, 5 of 1,750, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 1,250, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, 50 of 400, 100 of 300, 100 of 250,

Besides Prizes of $200, $150, $100, $80, $70, $60, $50, $40, $25, $20, $15, $12, $10.

Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26 wholes		$280 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	35 00

35,294 DOLLARS.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 37 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1844.
SPLENDID LOTTERY.
$35,294, $11,764, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, 2,361, 50 Prizes of $1,000, 50 of $250, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Brilliant Schemes, will be promptly attended to, and as soon as each drawing is over, an account of it will be forwarded to all who order from us. Address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
Sept. 21, 1844. 25-tdpd

DOMESTIC GOODS.
HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

CHEAP BOOKS.

PICTORIAL Bible No. 6, 25 cents; Arrah Neill, James's last Novel, 25; Rose Tistleton, 12½; Alice Copley, 12½; White Wing, 12½; Tom Burke, complete, 12½; Woman's Wilfulness, 12½; The Jew, 12½; The Mirror Library, in Nos. up to the 30th No. containing the most beautiful works in prose and poetry, at 12½ and 25 cents a No.
Just received. E. J. HALE.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
SADDLERY, &c. &c.
Also, Fine Foreign Liquors & Wines.

All of which they will dispose of LOW, for Cash, on time to punctual customers, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.
STUART & McGARY.
Sept. 17, 1844. 24-3m

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.
Sept. 18, 1844.

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.
H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

BALTIMORE
China, Glass and Queensware
STORE.

JAMES H. MARSTON, No. 41 South Charles street, (sign of the large Pitcher,) has constantly on hand a full stock of the following articles direct from the manufacturers:—

Edged Plates, Twifflers, Muffins, Dishes, &c.
Painted Teas, Teapots, Sugars and Creams,
Printed Plates, Twifflers, Muffins.
Blue Figured China Tea Sets.
Ditto ditto Toilet Sets and Pitchers.
Blue and White Granite Table Sets.

DRUGGISTS' GLASS.
Prescription Vials, all sizes; common do. ½ to 8 oz.
Castor Oil Bottles, ¼ pint to quarts.
Fluted Prescriptions, ½ to 8 ounces.
Ink Bottles, 1 to 8 ounces.
Peppermints, Godfreys, Turlingtons, &c. &c.
Fancy Cologues, Packing Bottles.

APOTHECARIES' FURNITURE.
Tinctures, half ounce to two gallon.
Sal Mouths, ditto.
Breast Pins, Nipple Shells, Nursing Bottles.
Specie and Candy Jars, quarts to 2 gallon.
Astral Chimneys, small ditto for Mantel Lamps.
Carrs, Greenough and Gold's Camphine Chimneys.

Pressed, Plain and Cut Glassware.
4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 flute half pint Tumblers.
Best flint Tumblers, half and one-third pints.
Quart and Pint.
Green half pint and pint do. for preserving.
Light do. do. white do.
Cut Glass Dishes, all sizes.
Ditto Wines, Tumblers and Decanters.
Ditto and Plain Solar Shades.
Ditto ditto Astral ditto.

WINDOW GLASS.
2,500 boxes 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 18, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, &c., a full assortment of all sizes.

WHITE LEAD.
500 kegs White Lead, pure No. 1 and extra, from the Boston Lead Company, warranted to be a first rate article, in kegs of 100, 50 and 25 pounds each.

All of which are offered upon as good terms as they can be obtained in Philadelphia, New York or Boston. Packing warranted to any part of the country.
Baltimore, Sept. 2, 1844. 23-5wpd

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.
J. HUSKE & SON.
September 1, 1843. 70tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country m[illegible]e requested to call on them. The[illegible] placed a few articles on sale at Fay[illegible]e Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBI[A].—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of [the H]air, a cleanser [illegible] from dandruff an[illegible], producing a [illegible]oss and curl, a[nd pr]eventing premature gr[illegible].

DR. LIN'S [illegible]M OF CHINA,—For the cure of [illegible]at require external application.

DA[illegible] MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 3[illegible]tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

GUN-SMITH
ESTABLISHMENT,
(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.
E. A. HARPER.
January 13, 1844. 89tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 16 cents, cash.
October 1, 1843. 42tf

MORE TESTIMONY.

Rev. F. B. Nash, formerly of St. Albans, Vt. but for the last eight years a clergyman in Kentucky, writes to the editor of the St. Albans Messenger as follows, respecting Mr. Clay:—

Mr. Clay is not a professor of religion. He is however, as I have been informed by the Rector of the Episcopal Church in Lexington, (in which church Mrs. Clay is a communicant,) a regular attendant at church when at home, and has long been a liberal supporter of the church. He always I believe, speaks, when he says anything upon the subject, with the utmost respect of religion and of religious people. I heard him, in a public address at Lexington some seven years since, express a firm belief in the truths of the christian religion, and an ardent hope that he himself should be a religious man before his death. No one present on that occasion, I presume doubted his sincerity in making this declaration. I have no reason to suppose that there has been a change in his sentiments since then.

As a criterion of the estimation in which he is held at home, it will not be out of place to state here—which I do unhesitatingly, having had ample opportunities for ascertaining the truth—that Mr. Clay has the confidence and political support of a very large proportion of the moral worth, and I may add, of a very large majority of the members of the different religious denominations in Kentucky. There are twelve or fifteen clergymen of different denominations residing in Lexington. All of these, I believe, with one exception, are the friends of Mr. Clay, and most of them are frequent visitors at his house.—There are about twenty Episcopal clergymen residing in Kentucky. All of these are the friends of Mr. Clay. Of the one hundred and five or ten clergymen—I do not recollect the exact number—composing the last conference of the Methodist church in Kentucky, all but three, as I was informed by a member of the conference, are the political friends of Mr. Clay. I am not so accurately informed respecting the political opinions of the ministers of other denominations, as I am respecting the political opinions of the ministers of the Episcopal Church, and of the Methodist Church. I am confident however that there is nearly if not quite as large a majority of these friendly to the election of Mr. Clay as of those last mentioned. Out of the four or five hundred of clergymen of different denominations in Kentucky there are not I am almost certain, fifty political opposers of Mr. Clay.

At the great Theological debate held at Lexington last fall between Mr. Rice of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Campbell of the Campbellite Baptist church—an influential denomination in Kentucky, Mr. Clay presided. I was not present at the debate; but I know it was a subject of general congratulation among the members of both denominations in the section of Kentucky where I lived that Mr. Clay had consented to preside.

The opinions of a great majority of the religious people—ministers and others—living in the neighborhood of, and intimately acquainted with Mr. Clay, I am confident is, that if he is elected to the Presidency there will be while he continues President, a far healthier moral influence around the Presidential chair than there has been since the close of J. Q. Adams' administration.

The Public Lands.—It is stated in an official report, that the sales of the public lands for the last year amounted to 1,639,674 acres; being an excess over the previous of 510,467 acres. The sales, say the commissioners, have been the greatest in Missouri, Alabama, and Illinois; but, to some extent, have been very general. The proceeds of th[e sa]les for the first, sec[on]d, and third quarte[r of] the year, amount to [$]1,380,426 04; and, [in]cluding a just estimate for [t]he balance of the calendar year, will be [$2],055,034, 12—making an incre[ase] upon the proceeds of the preceding year of $637,062 06.

[Very] *likely.*—The [illegible]ond Star declare[s] Death's doo[r illegible] the mouth of a whiske[y b]ottle. [illegible] poor fellow finds his wa[y illegible] that opening.

Th[e illegible] said, a few weeks ago, that th[e illegible] *of Tyler was pollution.* Now Tyle[rism] and Polkery not only touch but emb[rac]e each other. It is not probable, [how]ever, that either will be polluted by the contact. We might as well expect two balls of pitch to be polluted by coming together.

"A dose of Polk is perfect pizen."—*Loco Song.*

So it seems! Died recently in Ohio the Washington Aurora, the Circleville Watchman, and the Dayton Miamian. These Locofoco journals were in good health up to the 27th of May last, when, in an evil hour, each of them took a dose of polk, which ultimately brought them, alas! to an untimely death!

Polk at Home.—In 1839, Mr. Polk was elected Governor of Tennessee, by a small majority. In 1840, the Tennessee Locofocos, thinking to make a little capital on the score of State Pride, dropped Dick Johnson, and placed Polk on their Ticket with Van Buren as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. The result was that the ticket was defeated by a decisive majority. The friends of Polk pretended to throw the blame on Van Buren's popularity, and the next year, 1841, nominated Polk again for Governor. He ran against Jones, a new man, almost unknown to political life, and was beaten again by 3,243. Still he was not satisfied, and was once more nominated last year, 1843. He stumped it all over the State, declaiming against the Tariff and Mr. Clay, and here is the official result:

Jones, (Whig,)	57,008
Polk, (Loco,)	51,819
Whig majority,	5,189

What hope can Mr. Polk now have of carrying even his own State of Tennessee? *Boston Atlas.*

Kingley S. Bingham, a Democrat of high reputation, in Michigan, late Speaker of the House of Representatives and now talked of for Governor, in a recent letter to the clerk of Livingston county, (as we learn from the New York Republic,) enclosing a declaration of intention on behalf of a *foreigner* to become naturalized, and requesting that it might be filed in his office, made the following infamous demand:—"If you could date the filing back a few days, so that he could become a voter in two years, he would like it!" In other words, Mr. Bingham says:—"Do me the favor to perjure yourself, falsify the public records, violate the constitution, render yourself legally liable to be sent to the State Prison, and you will oblige my friend." Can it be that such a proposition can meet the sanction of any portion of any party?

The New York Evening Post makes a little sport over a Locofoco banner as follows:

The Loan Star.—In the Morning News of to-day, we find an account of the raising of a pole somewhere in this city. A banner was displayed on which appeared, says the News,

"The Loan Star of Texas."

The allusion is here, we presume, to the enormous loans of the Texan government, the scrip of which is very low in market, but which the United States is expected to pay if we should add that country to our territories.

Reasons Why.—The reasons which have been urged why Mr. *Polk* should be elected President, are such as the people should take into serious consideration. According to our present remembrance the most important are the following:

1st. His hair is very near the color of the wig formerly worn by Mr. Jefferson.

2d. He was born about ten miles from the birthplace of Gen. Jackson.

3d. He is childless, like unto the illustrious Washington and Madison.

4th. He has been found unfit for every other office, like—*James K. Polk.—Columbus Enquirer.*

Mississippi.—The Whig Convention held at Natchez, on the 5th instant, is said to have been a very imposing gathering. The numbers in attendance were estimated at from seven to ten thousand. Among the speakers were the Hon. S. S. Prentiss, Col. A. L. Bingaman, and others. Mr. Prentiss, it is stated, spoke three hours in his most felicitous style.

A Good Joke.—The Niagara Courier relates the following 'good one':

'A few days since at a hickory pole raising in an adjoining town, at which the intelligent Democracy were assembled, a dispute arose between two of them as to who was the Locofoco candidate for President, which resulted in a bet of one dollar, to be decided by the canal collector. One bet that General Jackson is now running as the Locofoco candidate, while the other bet that General Jackson's son was running. Whether the collector has been called upon to decide the bet or not, we are not informed.'

The following is a taste of Locofoco song-making. It is to be found in the "Polk and Dallas songster," published by Turner & Fisher, New York, in page 2d:

Black Frelinghuysen too will fail,
He tried to stop the Sunday Mail,
He'd make us all *fast* on a Sunday,
And only give us *Psalms* on Monday,
Then Whigs clear the way,
Whigs give away,
Whigs give away, for freedom becks us,
On for Dallas, Polk, and Texas.

Millard [Fillmor]e, the Whig candidate for Governor o[f New] York, served a regular apprenticeship to a woollen manufacturer in Cayuga county.

[A Whig "Aristocrat," of course.]

Slander (says Lacon) cannot make the subject of it either better or worse. It may represent us in a *false* light, or place a likeness of us in a *bad* one. But *we* are the same. Not so the slanderer—the slander that he utters makes *him* worse, the *slandered* never.

Call at the Cap'n's Office.—On board of the steamboat ———, a few days since, soon after leaving the wharf, the bell rang, and with it came the well known cry: "All what hav'nt paid their fare please call at the Cap'n's office and set-tl-l-l-le." Shortly after the supper bell rang, and a passenger, not altogether satisfied with his *fare*, called out; "Waiter-er-er, take this cup of coffee to the Cap'n's office and have it set-tl-l-l-ed!"

"If rose
Were born a lily, and, by force of heat
And eagerness for light, grew tall and fair,
'Twere a true type of the first fiery soul
That makes a low name honorable. They
Who take it by inheritance alone,
Adding no brightness to it, are like stars
Seen in the ocean, that were never there
But for the bright originals in heaven."
Willis.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO THE "DEMOCRATS."

Your oracle, (the Carolinian,) of the 27th, seems to be much enraged at a paragraph contained in the Observer of last Wednesday, copied from a Baltimore paper, and which that paper took from an English paper. We think you have no cause of complaint. That piece was written as are many political pieces on the other side of the water,—and on this. The writer had no malice nor no partialities to satisfy. He stated his premises and drew his conclusions, and if in his reasoning he said nothing for your credit you may complain, but not at the Whigs. In our political discussions, we are in the predicament of all human beings in every situation in life—bound up by so many interests and prejudices to bias us to our own side, that it is almost impossible for us to clear away the mist that hides our eyes, and admit the truth; but when we can call in a judge, or when he comes without a call, and comes, a judge unprejudiced, or if prejudiced at all, to one side, (as in this instance this writer was by his coincidence of opinion with you on the subject of "free trade,") and he then, after an examination of the matter, decides against those for whom he entertained a partiality, it is to be supposed that the opinion is an honest one.

However, be that as it may, you seem to be very indignant at the possibility of the Whigs entertaining a notion of their superiority to yourselves, either morally, physically, or mentally. The Whigs have not felt disposed to measure, (that we recollect of,) their powers with you, except *only at the ballot box*, when on the contrary you are using all your might in making invidious comparisons by means of the threadbare vulgarisms of your party that are being uttered every day in the shape of "Aristocracy," "the Rich against the Poor," &c. &c.

You, as well as ourselves, are Americans, and apart from your party, you are freemen, and we respect you as such, but think you lack a great deal of the decent sort of pride when you utter such stuff.

You ask if a relation's being a "Democrat makes him a worse man?" Certainly not. And we ask *you* if a man's being a *Whig* makes *him* a worse man, and *you* say yes; "it makes him a "black leg," a "gambler," a "murderer," a "liar," a "scoundrel," a "rascal," and all other the choice epithets that are contained in your vocabulary.

You, as a party, are found uttering these things *in our praise* in our legislative halls, at the hustings, at the "cross-roads," in the streets, *and even around your fire-sides*, among your friends.

Your very best men, your most prudent men at the present time, include us under the sweeping and decent epithets of liars and rascals.

And what is to be expected of a disinterested witness's judgment of a combat where the one party are armed with talent, wisdom, genius and argument, and the other with malevolence, misrepresentation, abuse and *no pretension* to argument. B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: In the newspapers some week or two ago, I saw it stated that in Tennessee, somewhere about J. K. Polk's neighborhood, the Locos had been engaged in blaspheming the name of the Holy Trinity by baptising a man in the name of Jackson, Polk and Texas. I however hoped it might be a joke, as I thought all the people in this Union, especially in the old States, were christianized; but on last Saturday my hopes were blighted by hearing a young sprout of Locofocoism declare that we (I suppose he meant all the people of this country at least,) were indebted to Jas. K. Polk for our immortality. Oh! how inconsistent with good sense, and oh! what a pity the young men of our country are not more of them better taught. A HEARER.

Sampson County, Oct. 2, 1844.

LEXINGTON, Ten., Sept. 10, 1844.

Mr. Hale: Dear Sir—I have just returned from the great Whig meeting at Jackson, and thinking that my old friends in the old North State would like to know how fare their Whig brethren in the far West, have concluded to drop you a line on the subject. And proud am I most confidently to say, that in Tennessee the Whig principles are triumphing over modern Democracy in all its varied hues,—the glorious Whigs here loudly and gallantly proclaim their principles, which are the same advocated by them throughout the whole Union, and which from Maine to Louisiana presents the same undivided front. And while we calmly contemplate the opposing party, and survey the heterogeneous mass of which it is composed, the only thing that perplexes us is to know what is the property of that cohesion which binds them together. Their principles (if they have any,) are hard to define, as they are Bank and anti-Bank, Tariff and anti-Tariff, for and against every thing, as local interest or sectional prejudice suggests. Their component parts, like the contents of Pandora's box, are any thing and every thing, but that which is wholesome. And their leaders too—what varied tactitians—Corporal Dorr, Ensign Abolition, 1st Lieut. Mormon, 2d Lieut. Disunion, Maj. Nullification, Capt. Sub-Treasury, and Col. Texas. It is truly diverting to see Jemmy Polk, who never saw an enemy only in times of peace, mounted on John Tyler's little dead Rio-del-Norte poney, trying to get this Jacob's cattle of an army in an order of battle. At the word about face, those able disciplinarians wheel about to every point of the compass.—At the word march, away they go, helter-skelter, some North, some South, some East, some West,—some to Nauvoo, a few to Texas, but *none* to the *centre*, for there they know is Union.

The Whigs will walk over the field in November next without meeting with any obstruction, unless it be the fallen arms and deserted standards of the justly styled Loco'oco army.

I can most assuredly say to you, that Tennessee is all over Whig. Her Whig majority will be much larger for Clay than it was for Jones. The Texas [illegible] ... Texas forever than tarnish the honor ... country by a violation of one single article ... of our solemn treaties. To elevate the standard of their country's prosperity, glory and honor, ... their first and greatest object. ... [illegible] ... and wholesouled A... interest, American ... and State ... [illegible]

Outrage.—A few nights ago, some ... Polk ... Democrats of Hamburg ... hung Messrs. Clay and Frelinghuysen ... the Journal in effigy, with the ... scription, "DEAD AND D..." This is one of the beauties of *progressive* Democracy ... and religious community will ... its own comment.—*Hamburg Journal.*

A LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

ASHLAND, September 23, 1844.

Gentlemen: Since my nomination at Baltimore in May last, by the Whig Convention, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I have received many letters propounding to me questions on public affairs, and others may have been addressed to me which I never received. To most of those which have reached me I have replied; but to some I have not, because either the subjects of which they treated were such as that, in respect of them, my opinions, I thought, had been sufficiently promulgated, or that they did not possess, in my judgment, sufficient importance to require an answer from me. I desire now to say to the public, through you, that, considering the near approach of the Presidential election, I shall henceforward respectfully decline to transmit for publication any letters from me in answer to inquiries upon public matters.

After my nomination, I doubted the propriety, as I still do, of answering any letters upon new questions of public policy. One who may be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, if elected, ought to enter upon the discharge of the high duties connected with that office with his mind open and uncommitted upon all new questions which may arise in the course of its administration, and ready to avail himself of all the lights which he may derive from his Cabinet, from Congress, and, above all, from the public opinion.

If, in advance, he should commit himself to individuals who may think proper to address him, he may deprive the public and himself of the benefit of those great guides. Entertaining this view, it was my intention, after my nomination, to decline answering for publication all questions that might be propounded to me. But, on further reflection, it appeared to me that if I imposed this silence upon myself, I might, contrary to the uniform tenor of my life, seem to be unwilling frankly and fearlessly to submit my opinions to the public judgment. I therefore so far deviated from my first purpose as to respond to letters addressed to me, making inquiries in regard to subjects which had been much agitated. Of the answers which I so transmitted, some were intended exclusively for the satisfaction of my correspondents, without any expectation on my part of their being deemed worthy of publication. In regard to those which have been presented to the public, misconceptions and erroneous constructions have been given to some of them which I think they did not authorize, or which, at all events, were contrary to my intentions.

In announcing my determination to permit no other letters to be drawn from me on public affairs, I think it right to avail myself of the occasion to correct the erroneous interpretation of one or two of those which I had previously written. In April last I addressed to you, from Raleigh, a letter in respect to the proposed treaty annexing Texas to the United States, and I have since addressed two letters to Alabama upon the same subject. Most unwarranted allegations have been made that those letters are inconsistent with each other, and, to make it out, particular phrases or expressions have been torn from their context, and a meaning attributed to me which I never entertained.

I wish now distinctly to say that there is not a feeling, a sentiment, or an opinion expressed in my Raleigh letter to which I do not adhere. I am decidedly opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. I think it would be dishonorable, might involve them in war, would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union, and, if all these objections were removed, could not be effected, according to any information I possess, upon just and admissible conditions.

It was not my intention, in either of the two letters which I addressed to Alabama, to express any contrary opinion. Representations had been made to me that I was considered as inflexibly opposed to the annexation of Texas under any circumstances; and that my opposition was so extreme that I would not waive it, even if there were a general consent to the measure by all the States of the Union. I replied, in my first letter to Alabama, that personally I had no objection to annexation. I thought that my meaning was sufficiently obvious, that I had no personal, private, or individual motives for opposing, as I have none for espousing the measure, my judgment being altogether influenced by general and political considerations, which have ever been the guide of my public conduct.

In my second letter to Alabama, assuming that the annexation of Texas might be accomplished without national dishonor, without war, with the general consent of the States of the Union, and upon fair and reasonable terms, I stated that I should be glad to see it. I did not suppose that it was possible I could be misunderstood. I imagined every body would comprehend me as intending that, whatever might be my particular views and opinions, I should be happy to see what the whole nation might concur in desiring under the conditions stated. Nothing was farther from my purpose than to intimate any change of opinion as long as any considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy should continue to stand out in opposition to the annexation of Texas.

In all three of my letters upon the subject of Texas, I stated that annexation was inadmissible except upon fair and reasonable terms, if every other objection was removed. In a speech which I addressed to the Senate of the United States more than three years ago, I avowed my opposition, for the reasons therein stated, to the assumption, by the General Government, of the debts of the several States. It was [illegible] to be presumed that I could ... the assumption of the ... debt of a foreign State ... which we have no ... [illegible] ... violation of ... engagements can ...

Having thus ... the apology which ... for any ... to answer any letters ... public affairs which I may have ... purpose to decline hence... ... for publication to any ... hereafter received, and ... that I have forwarded ... to which they ... been ... the purpose of this ... your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

An American Sentiment.—... commend, says the Editor of the Baltimore ... paper, that the following sentiment be inscribed upon the banners of all parties, as indicating the American spirit which should ... all:

FALSIFIED BE THE HAND
which receives
BRITISH GOLD,
TO PUT DOWN
AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Dr. Duncan, published two editions of his last electioneering speech—an anti-tariff edition for the South, and an edition omitting the anti-tariff passages for Pennsylvania. *Louisville Journal.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A BASE SLANDER EXPOSED.

We find in the *Richmond Enquirer* of Saturday last a contemptible libel upon Mr. Clay, which we suspect forms the staple of the publication said to be clandestinely put in circulation under the direction of the Charlottesville Convention.

It is contained in the following statement, said to be copied from the *Madisonian*, but which has for the first time caught our eye in the Enquirer aforesaid, with the comments by that paper, which we also subjoin:

"Now we present an account, from official documents, of the mileage allowed to John Scott, member of Congress from Missouri. Our readers will note the *date*. Mr. Scott, as is well known, in February, 1825, gave the vote of Missouri for Mr. Adams, and Mr. Adams being elected, Mr. Clay became Secretary of State. We impute no motives, but here are the facts. Let it be remembered that all payments are made on the *Speaker's warrant:*

2d Ses. 17th Cong., P. P. BARBOUR, *Speaker*, 1823.
John Scott, of Missouri.

Mileage from St. Genevieve, 1,100 miles, at 80 cts.,	$880
92 days' attendance,	736
	$1,616

1st Ses. 18th Congress, H. CLAY, *Speaker*, 1824.
John Scott, of Missouri.

Mileage from St. Genevieve, 1,100 miles, at 80 cts.,	$880
179 days in attendance,	1,432
	2,312
Add 500 miles at 80 cents,	400
500 miles short twice in travelling, in coming here by water—1,000 miles, at 40 cts.	400
500 miles short seven times, in returning by water, 3,500 miles,	1,400
	$4,512

"It will be seen by this that Mr. Scott was not only then for the first time allowed for travel by *the river route*, but that Mr. Clay kindly corrected the errors of his predecessors and advanced the small item of ☞ TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR EXTRAS IN ARREAR!"

REMARKS BY THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

"This presents a startling development against the unscrupulous course of H. Clay in rewarding a corrupt partisan. John Q. Adams could not have been elected without the vote of John Scott, a Representative from Missouri. Mr. Clay intrigued to obtain through him the vote of Missouri, and then, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, contrary to all custom, and without any authority, he appropriates a part of the money which had been put into his hands to pay the *existing* Congress for *his* emolument. He opens the account of John Scott, which had been settled by the previous Speaker, Philip P. Barbour, and allows Scott for extended mileage additional compensation. Thus, it will be seen by this that Mr. Scott was not only *for the first time* allowed for travel by *the river route*, but Mr. Clay kindly corrected the errors of his predecessors and advanced the small item of ☞ TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR EXTRAS IN ARREAR!' What Speaker ever dared before to re-open an account and give his warrant to pay arrears out of a fund which was only entrusted to him to pay the expenses of the House of which *he was* the Speaker! Such is Mr. Clay!—and such would be the arrogant, self-willed Dictator, if he were entrusted with the Executive power! He seduces Scott first to vote for Adams, against the voice and wishes of Missouri, and then usurps an unprecedented power to pay him in part for his treachery to his constituents!"

The material allegations in the above text and comment are, that an increase of allowance for mileage, which was made to the Hon. John Scott at the first Session of the 18th Congress, was made by Mr. Clay; that Mr. Clay "seduced Scott first to vote for Mr. Adams," and then usurped power to pay him, &c.

Neither of these articles has any thing of substance in it but these allegations, which taken together, constitute a charge of corrupt motive against Mr. Clay.

Both of these allegations are false, and utterly without foundation.

First. The election of Mr. Adams by the House of Representatives, in which Mr. Scott gave the vote of the State of Missouri for that eminent Statesman, took place on the 9th day of February 1825. The first Session of the 18th Congress, at which the additional allowance was made to Mr. Scott, ended on the 27th day of May, 1824—not only more than *nine months before the question of the Presidency came up for discussion by the House of Representatives*, but fully six months before any one could have known or certainly foreseen that such a question would arise.

Secondly. The additional allowance to Mr. Scott for mileage from St. Louis was one which was made about the time that precisely the same additional allowance (arreras and all) was made, in the Senate, to Mr. Benton, also from St. Louis, and to Senators from other States travelling the river route to Washington.

Thirdly. The allowance to Mr. Scott *was not made by* Mr. Clay. The Speaker does sign the *checks* for the pay of Members, but has nothing to do with the adjustment of their accounts. Since the year 1812 the settlement of the accounts of Members of the House has been made by a committee of the House specially charged with that duty. The 102d Rule of the House says "it shall be the duty of the Committee of Accounts to superintend," &c. and also to *audit the accounts of the Members for their travel to and from the Seat of Government*, and their attendance on the House." [*See printed Rules.*

Fourthly. Mr. Clay *did not*, either "first" or last, "seduce Scott to vote for Mr. Adams." Hear Mr. Scott's own testimony upon the subject, which the Richmond Enquirer and other calumniators of Mr. Clay, unless their memories are very treacherous, must have a perfect recollection of.

"ST. GENEVIEVE, (Mo.) Aug. 2, 1827.

"I never consulted or advised [illegible] one how I should vote, except with the [illegible] on my own State, and with Mr. Clay, *whose advice was unsolicited*. The answer of Mr. Clay to me when I requested his opinion and advice was substantially [illegible] That I personally knew the candidates well; [illegible] *would give no op*[illegible] *ought go to the prejudice of any candidate* [illegible] TO INFLUENCE ANY ELECTOR; that [illegible] would say was, that I ought not to be hasty and [illegible] of myself, but wait till the last moment for advice [illegible], to the Legislature of which [illegible] and applied for information on the subject [illegible] election."

The Enemy.—We learn that the Loco party in this County, are using every stratagem and device to get the people to vote against Henry Clay.—Heaven only knows the extent of their slander and abuse—but finding that neither slander nor abuse will do—they have introduced pledge papers.—And the leaders are presenting these papers to the people, getting them to pledge themselves to vote for Polk and Dallas—unwilling to leave it to the exercise of the cool and deliberate judgment of the people at the ballot box. Was the like of this ever heard of before?—*Halifax Republican.*

Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM.—The Raleigh Register says, "It was Mr. Mangum's purpose to have spent the Fall in the Middle and Western part of the State, and to have devoted his time to the cause of the People. But in the latter part of August, he experienced a severe bilious attack, which, in its effects, deeply and dangerously affected his lungs. After being detained at Hillsborough, for ten days, he made out to reach home, where he has since been confined to his house and grounds, and most of the time to his bed. He is now wholly unable to travel or speak, and his Physicians confidently express the opinion that to attempt either at this time, would be most hazardous, and attended with imminent danger.

This statement, we are confident, will satisfy all that Judge Mangum, so far from deserving censure at the hands of his friends, is entitled to their warmest sympathy and good wishes.

Something for Mr. Clay's Slanderers.—Mr. Cunningham of Lexington, Ky., the editor of the Kentucky *Gazette*, and one of the most uncompromising Loco-focos in the land, recently made a speech at Paris, Ky. Mr. Cunningham lives within sight of Mr. Clay's house, and must be presumed to know something of the man, hence his authority is unexceptionable.

The Paris *Citizen*, in noticing the speech of Mr. C. says:

We would do injustice to our feelings, not to speak in high commendation of the tone and spirit of Mr. C's speech. While the loco press and orators teem with vile abuse and slander against the good name of Henry Clay, it was with great pleasure that we observed the manliness of Mr. F. Cunningham, (who lives in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Clay, and is, of course familiar with his private as well as public character,) in his notice of that gentleman. He spoke of him with no faint praise, but with high admiration of his illustrious services to his country, and whilst he avowed his purpose to battle against Mr. Clay's principles to the death, he declared that his respect for the man stayed *his pen*, when his party bias urged him to say "bitter things" against him.

Hear what Mr. Rhett, the leader of the South Carolina "Chivalry," said of Mr. Polk. This was in a speech at Orangeburg Court House.

"Nothing is to be hoped from the Presidential election—Mr. Polk has already been trimming his sails so as to catch the breath of both north and south.—His profession in favor of a revenue tariff for incidental protection, for protecting all interests, and his adoption of the Baltimore resolution, are three gigantic humbugs, which might blind, and would certainly betray us. There is no redress to be expected from him."

Hear too what the Charleston Mercury said:

"We disclaim all hope of relief from Tariff oppression through the agency of Mr. Polk, and we would despise ourselves as hypocrites, did we pretend to hope for it, from him. He has not waited to feel might before he forgets right, but without the grace of coy delay, abandons us and the Constitution before-hand, and rushes with hot haste into the corrupt embraces of oppression."

BANK FRAUDS.—"One Dixon H. Hall, who was indicted in Montgomery county for instigating and participating in a conspiracy to defraud the Branch Bank at Montgomery, and whose trial had been removed to this county, forfeited his bond, and failed to appear for trial on the calling of the case last week. Is this man the same Dixon H. Hall whose name we see flying at the head of every Locofoco paper as one of their candidates for Electors? and if so, could not the Democracy dispense with his party labors long enough to allow his attendance for trial? Surely, Locofocoism is not so hard run, in a State in which it claims 15,000 majority, that one of its Electoral candidates cannot *find time* to attend to his *personal interests* in the Court of a neighboring county."—*Macon (Ala.) Republican.*

☞ Miss M. BINGHAM will resume her SCHOOL on Monday the 7th day of October, 1844.
October 5, 1844. 27-6w

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Moore county, on the 1st day of October inst., a negro man who says his name is CÆSAR, and that he belongs to Mrs. Gillespie, of South Carolina, about 6 miles from Cheraw. He is between 25 and 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, spare built, black complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
ALEX'R KELLY, *Sheriff.*
Carthage, Oct. 2, 1844. 27-3w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 9.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	7½ a 8		
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	15 a 20	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Cotton,	5½ a 6	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	40 a 50	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	12 a 14
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4½	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	25 a 28	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, ½ x,	$10
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70 a 75
Lard,	8 a 8½	Whiskey,	40
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7¼ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 16 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Not much Produce coming to market, and no change to notice in prices. Some of the Planters put their Cotton in store, rather than sell at 5¼ to 6.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 2.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 11 00 a 12 00; Timber 5 50 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 40 a 42; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 3 12 a 3 25.

Turpentine.—Sales during the past week at 2, 02½ and 2,05: the latter was yesterday's current rate.

Tar.—In brisk demand at 1,25.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—There has been no change in the prices of timber since last report; 6 and 7 mark outside of sales for mill use. Quarter flooring boards have ranged from 11 to 12; wide do. sales at 5½; do. of scantling at 5; do. R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, at 10½; do. shingles 2 to 2½.

Corn.—There is both up-country and North country afloat; selling at 40 cts. in lots.—*Chronicle.*

At New Orleans, Cotton 5¾ to 7½—receipts 3,000 bales a day. Sugar 5 to 6¾. Molasses 24 to 26. Tobacco 1½ to 9. Flour 3 75 to 3 87. Corn 35 to 40.
At Augusta, cotton 4 to 6. At Macon, 4½ to 5½.
At Columbia, 5½ to 6½.
At Charleston, 5½ to 6¾. At Cheraw, 5½ to 5¾.
At New York, Uplands 5 to 7. Beeswax 29½ to 30. Flour 4 50 to 4 56. N. C. Wheat 87. Corn 47 to 51.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26.—Schrs. Champion from Mattamuskeet, Solomon Roosevelt from Philadelphia. 27.—Schr. Julia from Philadelphia. Oct. 1.—Brig Casilda from Charleston.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District, WILLIAM W. CHERRY.
2d " JOSIAH COLLINS.
3d " ROBERT B. GILLIAM.
4th " WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON.
5th " DANIEL B. BAKER.
6th " MAURICE Q. WADDELL.
7th " JOHN KERR.
8th " AUGUSTIN H. SHEPPERD.
9th " JAMES W. OSBORNE.
10th " JONATHAN HORTON.
11th " JOHN BAXTER.

Election November 4, 1844.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

We have printed a large number of Whig Electoral Tickets, for sale, or for gratuitous distribution.—The Committees of the several counties should see to it that an abundant supply be provided, as it will be impossible to write them.

Important Whig Victories!

MARYLAND & DELAWARE SAFE!

We have the satisfaction of stating, that Thos. G. Pratt, the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland, is elected by a majority of 538 votes. And that the Legislature is Whig by an overwhelming majority—in the Senate 15 to 6, and in the House 61 to 21.

This victory secures the re-election of a U. S. Senator, and the vote of the State for Mr. Clay. For the Locos have done their utmost, well knowing the influence of this election upon those so near at hand in the neighboring States. They manufactured 800 voters just before the election, and carried 100 from the District of Columbia. The vote of Baltimore city is 2,287 larger than it was last October, when it was larger than ever before. The Whig vote is increased 395, and the Locofoco 1,893. There can be no doubt that some of these are fraudulent votes. The large Roman Catholic vote went en masse for Carroll.

Six Locofocos have been already arrested and committed to jail, charged with illegal voting, one of whom coolly remarked that "*he had only voted three times!*"

LITTLE DELAWARE.—The Loco Focos have been circulating a story that they had *carried Delaware* at the election of Inspectors, when a large number of the Whigs were away attending the Great Mass Convention in Philadelphia. Not so. Newcastle County (usually Loco) has given 89 majority for Whig Inspectors; and Kent 107. The 241 majority claimed in the remaining County (Sussex) by the Locos is on *Assessor*, an office not Political, while in many Districts they ran no Inspectors. Sussex has never been any thing else than a Whig County—largely when needed—and is not going about now, even though some of her Whigs did play truant to see the great Philadelphia display last Tuesday.—The passengers by the Cars last night say the real result of this preliminary Election is 73 majority; our Philadelphia correspondent says 30. Enough that the State is Whig.—*New York Tribune.*

P. S. This morning's mail confirms the Tribune's statement.

We learn that some of the prominent Locofocos in Sampson have resorted to the unworthy trick of asserting, that the Observer has given up the election of Clay, with other like stories. We tell these persons, that they assert *vile falsehoods*, knowing them to be such. We have never said, publicly or privately, nor ever believed, that Mr. Clay could be beaten. Any one who says otherwise, says what is false.

NEW GOLD MINE.—We understand that a new and very rich Gold Mine has been discovered on the lands of Col. Wm. Hancock, in the upper part of Moore county. The ore is said to be worth from 10 to 20 dollars a bushel, so far as it has been examined. It is embedded in a blue flint stone. One of the veins is 12 feet wide; but the richest vein is from 8 to 12 inches wide.

"*It is true* that the Legislator who prostitutes his trust to legislate money out of his fellow-citizens into his own pocket, is a *thief*, no matter where or in what shape the proof of his guilt may be. The present tariff law gives Henry Clay and other hemp growers of Kentucky *fifty-three per cent. upon their Cotton bagging*, and this comes out of the Southern farmers who have it to buy! Cotton bagging has risen the present season at least twenty per cent; and whilst the farmer has to take a reduced price for his cotton, he pays, under Mr. Clay's tariff, an increased price upon the bagging to put it in. No wonder Mr. Clay and his particular friends oppose a repeal or modification of the present tariff."—*Raleigh Standard.*

This specimen of *decency* only deserves notice for the purpose of correcting its gross errors. The assertion that the present Tariff has raised the price of bagging is utterly untrue. We have had access to the Invoices of one of our most extensive dealers in the article, for three years before the passage of this Tariff and for three years after, and we find that he bought his bagging in New York,

In 1839, at 15½ cents.
In 1840, at 16½ cents and 21½ cents, according to quality.
In 1841, at 17 cents, 17½ cents, and 18½ cts., do.
This was all before the present Tariff.
In 1842, at 14 cents.
In 1843, at 13½ cents.
In 1844, at 12½ cents, 13 cents, and 15 cents, according to quality.

These are actual purchases, of large quantities of bagging. And they show, that while the range of prices *since* the Tariff was passed, is from 12½ to 15 cents, it was 15½ to 21½ cents *before*. And we are authorized by the same merchant to say, that he has retailed bagging this season at the very *same prices* as last year.

Suppose the Standard specify some other article, and let us see if we cannot show the same state of things.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—It was lately stated in the Locofoco paper in this town, that "a gentleman from Randolph, formerly a member of the Legislature from that county," had said "that he knows of about 25 Whigs in his neighborhood in Randolph county, who will not vote for Mr. Clay." The Asheborough Citizen gives the name of this "gentleman" as Alfred Staley, and adds, "that he lives in a neighborhood of democrats, with few or no Whigs near, being nearly all the democrats in the county. How then can there be "25 Whigs in his neighborhood who refuse to vote for Clay"? Surely his neighborhood must be as extensive as the man's cornfield that had "no outside rows in it." We think it likely that we have had at least as much intercourse with the Whigs of this county as any democrat has had; and so far from there being 25 in one neighborhood opposed to Clay—there are but barely *two* in the whole county that have made such intimation; and *one* of these two, it is believed will ultimately vote for Clay.—If it were not for telling tales, we should like to say something about the sensible portion of the democrats in Randolph who have too much candor and patriotism to be carried away with the flummeries of the Polk faction."

Fraud, Forgery, and Theft!

THE MEANS EMPLOYED AGAINST Mr. CLAY!

This is strong language; but it is justified to the letter, by the following statement of unquestionable FACTS, the particulars of all which came to hand nearly at the same time, a few days ago.

FRAUD.—Our readers recollect the fraud perpetrated by the Globe, with the aid of the *Hon.* Messrs. Bidlack of Penn. and Reid of N. C., in the issue of a different prospectus for the North and the South. It is not *that* fraud we now mean to expose, but one of similar character, by the *Hon.* Rob't J. Walker, Senator in Congress from Mississippi, under cover of the names of the Locofoco committee at Washington.

On the 26th ult. a pamphlet was printed at the Spectator office, Washington, prepared by Mr. Walker, and headed, "*The South in Danger!*" It was a violent inflammatory appeal to the worst passions of the South against the North, *intended for circulation only in the Slave States!*

The Hon. Willis Green, member of Congress from Kentucky, who states all these and the following facts, procured several copies of this document, and believing that the surreptitious and partial circulation of it would be a fraud upon the public, sent to the office of the Spectator, to purchase a thousand copies, which he intended to send into the free States. The person applying was first told that he should have them, but on the second application, upon the faith of this promise, he was informed he should not have them; and the copy which he took with him, to show what he wanted, was withheld from him against his consent, and he was further informed that the document was not intended to be circulated in Washington. Gen. Green then carried one of the copies to the office of the Intelligencer, and had an exact reprint of it struck off, which he is now circulating, and intends to circulate, throughout this wide Republic.

This reprint was word for word, letter for letter, comma for comma, an exact copy of the document as printed by the Locofocos. But no sooner was it printed, than the Globe contained a notice signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Locofoco Committee, headed "*Base Whig Forgery—Notice to the Democracy,*" in which *this exact copy* of their own document is pronounced "*a base forgery!!*" and they say, "If, therefore, the Democracy of the FREE STATES should find any document of the character such as the title of this might indicate in circulation amongst them, they will denounce it as a Whig forgery, and treat the trick as it deserves."

There is no pretence, it will be seen, that the pamphlet differs from their own. There is no caution to THE SOUTH to consider it as a Whig Forgery! No. They have sent it the South to operate in their favor. It is only in the FREE STATES, where it would injure the Locofocos, that it is to be treated as a forgery. The vile character of this Locofoco fraud may be properly estimated by this fact, that the Whigs are charged with "a base forgery" for aiding to circulate, in a genuine exact form, Locofoco Documents!!

Gen. Green remarks that the Documents printed by the Whig Committee are such as they would thank the Locofocos to print and circulate. They contain nothing which they are afraid to circulate in any and every part of the Union. They contain the *Truth.*

NOW FOR THE FORGERY!—On the 21st August a *communication* appeared in the Ithaca (N. Y.) Chronicle, (a Whig paper,) signed "An Abolitionist," purporting to give an extract from "Roerback's Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1836." It closed with a statement that the author, Roerback, saw 43 slaves which had been purchased from Jas. K. Polk, with the brand of his initials, J. K. P. on their shoulders. For some days no notice was taken of this remarkable article, but seeing no contradiction of it, several leading Whig papers in New York copied it, when suddenly the Locofoco papers discovered that there was no such traveller as Roerback, but that part of the story was from Featherstonhaugh's Travels, and that that part relating to the branding of the initials was an entire *Forgery.* When the Whig papers discovered this, they immediately, unlike the Locofoco practice, made all the reparation in their power by circulating the truth as widely as they did the forgery. The whole Locofoco press, however, from one end of the country to the other, was full of "the Roerback Forgery," "the Roerback Forgery." But now for the disclosure of Locofoco rascality!

The piece was handed to the Ithaca Chronicle by Daniel McKinney, Esq. of that place, a young gentleman of unimpeachable character and veracity, who makes the following statement on oath:—

This is to certify, that on or about the 19th day of August, 1844, Wm. Linn, Esq. called on me with an article purporting to be an extract from Roerback's Tour through the Western and Southern States, requesting me to copy the same and hand it in to the Editor of the Chronicle for publication, stating as a reason for this request, that there was a Loco Foco printer in that office, who was acquainted with his chirography. I complied with his request, without the slightest suspicion that it was not a genuine extract from a veritable book.
DANIEL McKINNEY.

Subscribed and sworn the 27th day of September, 1844, before me, C. G. Heath, J. P.

This WILLIAM LINN, *the author of the Forgery*, is a LOCOFOCO OFFICE HOLDER, having been elected by that party to the office of *Justice of the Peace*, which he now holds, and is also Examiner in Chancery, another office conferred on him by a Locofoco Senate, on the recommendation of Gov. Bouck, the present Locofoco Governor of New York!

And so this vile Forgery is traced to its author, and he a Locofoco office holder, even a justice of the Peace!!!

But will the Locofoco papers, which have raised such an outcry about this "Whig Forgery," this "Roerback Forgery," let their readers see who is the scoundrel? Or will they show themselves as like him, by denying this act of justice? We shall see. So far as we have seen, none of them have had the honesty to tell the truth about it.

ANOTHER FORGERY!—The "Democratic Union," at Harrisburg, Penn. has seized upon the account, from the London papers, of the meeting of the Free-Trade party in England, and their subscription of an immense amount to pay for printing Free Trade Tracts in New York, and has *altered it*, from "Free Trade" to "Assumption of State Debts," so as to make it appear that the money was subscribed to promote the Assumption of State Debts by the General Government, and to operate against Jas. K. Polk's election!!! Is there no Law in New York and Pennsylvania?

We have heretofore shown that this business of Forgery is not confined to New York and Pennsylvania, but that even in this State it is resorted to to make a Patriot of old Ezekiel Polk;—three of the certificates employed for that purpose by the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood being pronounced by those whose names are signed to them, to be Forgeries.

LASTLY.—THE STOLEN LETTER.—A *Sealed letter* from Mr. Clay to Cassius M. Clay, which was left with the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune to be forwarded when it was ascertained where it would reach Mr. C. M. Clay, was STOLEN from the inner Editor's room of the Tribune office, *broken open, read, handed about*, offered to the Evening Post first, and then to the Morning News, for publication, and *rejected by them!* It was too vile a mode of political warfare for those Locofoco papers. But an application to the "Democrat," another Locofoco paper, of lower character, was more successful. That paper greedily availed itself of the theft and the broken seal, and published it, from whence it is copied into the Morning News, the Globe, and other Locofoco papers. To such base means does Locofocoism resort!

As the letter is perverted by Locofoco misrepresentation, we feel it our duty to give it to our readers, that they may see that there is nothing in it which Mr. Clay might not with propriety write.

But first a word to show what had produced it.—This Cassius M. Clay, a distant relative of Henry Clay, (not a nephew as the Locofoco papers say,) has long been leaning to abolitionism, and lately has been delivering abolition speeches and writing abolition letters. The Locofoco papers, ever ready to slander H. Clay, asserted that C. M. Clay was speak-

ing the private sentimen... published a letter, over ... Clay was not authorized ... *not speak his sentiment*... friends. That his opini... floor of the Senate, and ... hall of Indiana, and that ... opinions. For this letter, ... the South, and so frank ... to abolitionism,) see the ... This publication of Mr. ... pears to have produced ... him, dated the 10th, an... is the reply:—

[CONF...

My Dear Sir—I rece... instant, in which you st... ton on the 19th, where ... reach you; and I therefo... Green, to be forwarded ... I am perfectly persu... tions, and feel grateful ... no conception, unless y... jury which your letter ... and that was nothing in ... was likely to inflict u... States of Tennessee, N... Our friend John Speed ... thought it even endang... This effect resulted fro... of my private feelings a... ticular friends, and your ... ten years operating in t... Under these circumst... necessity for the note w... regretted it extremely, ... as not to wound your fe... Had you been here, ... with myself and other f... sable.

You must be well aw... of my position.

At the North, I am ... porter of the institution ... I am described as an A... er the one nor the other ... name, and are, moreov... at the South against m... There, you are even ... hence the necessity of ... and especially that you ... You are watched w... word you publicly exp... verted as my own are.

After all, I am afraid ... posing that any consid... men can be induced to ... be expected after they ... With assurance of m... ly purposes, and with ... I am truly a...

C. M. Clay, Esq.

Such is this STOLE... that he must not speak ... confidential letter to an ... olitionist, any more th... the institution of slave... of the institution is evi... ing a large number of ... lic and in private, in th... hall, in his speeches an... And even in this letter ... support of the abolition ... that his uniform opposi... has made him odious ... them, or had counten... course he would expect ... doubtedly receive them ... upon and published in ... olitionists more firmly ... its effect. That is the ...

The Editors of the ... to bring the thief to ju... And now what thin... Carolina of a cause wh... ING, by RECEIVIN... by FORGERY, and ... perpetrated by leading ... without rebuke from a... justified and defended ... a public man, and his ... For one, we have F... dence will not permit ...

MASS MEETIN...

have made arrangeme... town on Tuesday the ... The Whigs of the ... hold a Mass Meeting ... tawba, on the 24th an... The Whig Mass M... County, on the 2d, ... Dockery, Ralph Gorr... Shepperd.

Benton Douthit is ... vacancy occasioned b...

THE Whig Pole a... town on Monda... is expected that speec... gentlemen, among th... from Town and Cou... invited to attend.

Oct. 9, 1844.

☞ A... wil... GR... by the Whigs, on th... tion. The citizens ... invited.

Oct. 8, 1844.

RENUNCIATIO...

George Templeton ... Washington county, ... Van Buren, have pu... citizens, declaring th... any longer. They g... and Frelinghuysen. ... says that these 20 a... have abandoned the ...

Powell Carpenter, ... Democratic Central ... and come out for Cl... why—"he thinks m... hostile to its interest...

Wm. H. Kackley ... county; Samuel Lau... county; and Horace ... in Ohio, always h... reasons for now goi... And Wm. Weaver, ... as having abandone... the Locofoco story.

Judge Stull and ... in 1840, have come...

The Richmond S... men of the county ... names to an unqual... Dallas ticket.

At the late great ... banner was awarde... who numbered in t... a township that in... *seven* votes.

In the town of A... votes, there are 18 ... stated, will vote for ...

Com. Stewart, w... of as the Locofoco ... clared that he will ... party abandoned its ...

John Grubb, of ... party. One of his ... meeting he heard ... Tariff, and another ...

The Hon. Edwar... twenty-nine other ... hanna, and Tioga ... address renouncing ...

The Communicat... Sampson," and the ... county, came to h... crowd them into o... next week.

...the private sentiments of H. Clay, who thereupon published a letter, over his own name, that C. M. Clay was not authorized to speak for him, and did not speak his sentiments or those of his immediate friends. That his opinions had been declared on the floor of the Senate, and in his reply to Mr. Mendenhall of Indiana, and that he still adhered to those opinions. For this letter, (so entirely satisfactory to the South, and so frank in its declaration of hostility to abolitionism,) see the Observer of the 25th ult.—This publication of Mr. Clay's, on the 2d Sept., appears to have produced a letter from C. M. Clay to him, dated the 10th, and to that letter the following is the reply:—

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

ASHLAND, Sept. 18th, 1844.

My Dear Sir—I received your favor of the 10th instant, in which you state that you will be in Boston on the 19th, where it is impossible this letter can reach you; and I therefore send it to the Hon. Willis Green, to be forwarded to you.

I am perfectly persuaded of your friendly intentions, and feel grateful for them. But you can have no conception, unless you had been here, of the injury which your letter in the "*Tribune*" was doing; and that was nothing in comparison to that which it was likely to inflict upon the Whig cause in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia.—Our friend John Speed Smith, as well as others, thought it even endangered the State of Kentucky. The effect resulted from your undertaking to speak of my private feelings and those of my near and particular friends, and your statement that you had been ten years operating in the Abolition cause.

Under these circumstances, there was an absolute necessity for the note which I published, although I regretted it extremely. I endeavored so to shape it as not to wound your feelings, and I hope it did not. Had you been here, you would have concurred with myself and other friends in thinking it indispensable.

You must be well aware of the very great delicacy of my position.

At the North, I am represented as an ultra supporter of the institution of slavery, whilst at the South I am described as an Abolitionist: when I am neither the one nor the other. As we have the same surname, and are, moreover related, great use is made at the South against me, of whatever falls from you. There, you are even represented as being my son: hence the necessity of the greatest circumspection, and especially that you should avoid committing me. You are watched wherever you go: and every sentiment you publicly express will be tortured and perverted as my own are.

After all, I am afraid you are too sanguine in supposing that any considerable number of the Liberty men can be induced to support me. How can that be expected after they have voted against Mr. Slade! With assurance of my thankfulness for your friendly purposes, and with my best respects for Mrs. Clay,

I am truly and faithfully, your friend.

H. CLAY.

C. M. Clay, Esq.

Such is this STOLEN letter! He tells C. M. Clay that he must not speak for *him*. He reiterates in a confidential letter to an abolitionist, that *he* is no abolitionist, any more than he is "an *ultra* supporter of the institution of slavery." That he is a "supporter" of the institution is evident from the fact of his owning a large number of them, his declarations in public and private, in the Senate and to Mr. Mendenhall, in his speeches and letters, and in *every* way.—He avows in this letter he does not calculate on the support of the abolitionists. Why? Because he knows his uniform opposition to their fanatical schemes renders him odious to them. If he were one of them, or had countenanced them in any way, of course he would expect their votes, and would unquestionably receive them. This stolen letter is seized upon and published in the Free States to *set* the Abolitionists more firmly against him; and that will be its effect. That is the motive for its publication.

The Editors of the Tribune have taken measures to bring the thief to justice.

But now what think the honest people of North Carolina of a cause which is supported by THIEVING, by RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY, by FORGERY, and by FRAUD! And all these supported by leading men and presses of that party, without rebuke from any member of the party, but justified and defended on the ground that Mr. Clay is a public man, and his letter related to public matters!! But we have Faith that an overruling Providence will not permit such means to succeed!

MASS MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Newbern have made arrangements for a Mass Meeting in that town on Tuesday the 22d of October.

The Whigs of the 2d Congressional District will hold a Mass Meeting at Cowan's Ford, on the Catawba, on the 24th and 25th inst.

The Whig Mass Meeting at Lexington, Davidson County, on the 2d, was addressed by Gen. Alfred Dockery, Ralph Gorrell, Esq. and the Hon. A. H. Sheppard.

Benton Douthit is the Whig candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Brummell.

THE Whig Pole and Banner will be raised in this town on Monday next. On which occasion it is expected that speeches will be delivered by several gentlemen, among them, some from abroad. Whigs of Town and County, and adjoining Counties, are invited to attend.

THE COMMITTEE.

Oct. 9, 1844. 27-1w

A FREE BARBECUE

will be given at the UPPER FAIR GROUND, in Richmond County, by the Whigs, on the day of the Presidential Election. The citizens of both parties in the County are invited.

THE COMMITTEE.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

RENUNCIATIONS OF LOCOFOCOISM.

George Templeton and nineteen others, citizens of Washington county, Ohio, supporters of Jackson and Van Buren, have published an address to their fellow citizens, declaring that they cannot act with the party any longer. They go their "whole strength for Clay and Frelinghuysen." The Marietta Intelligencer says that these 20 are not one-fourth of those who have abandoned the party in that county alone.

Powell Carpenter, Jr., a member of the "Genessee Democratic Central Committee," has renounced Polk and come out for Clay and Frelinghuysen. Reason why—"he thinks more of his country than of a party hostile to its interests."

Wm. H. Kackley and Geo. W. Clark, of Guernsey county; Samuel Laudis and George Dotrick of Clark county; and Horace Turner, of Richland county, all of Ohio, always heretofore *Locofocos*, have given reasons for now going for Clay and Frelinghuysen. And Wm. Weaver, of Guernsey, who was published as having abandoned the Whigs, denies the truth of the Locofoco story.

Judge Stull and Dr. Fairchild, Van Buren Electors in 1840, have come out for Clay.

The Richmond Star says that NINETY-FOUR gentlemen of the county of York, (Va.) have signed their names to an unqualified renunciation of the Polk and Dallas ticket.

At the late great gathering at Harrisburg a prize banner was awarded to the Whigs of Little Rush, who numbered in their delegation *sixty-seven*, from a township that in 1840 gave Gen. Harrison only *seven* votes.

In the town of Andover, Vt., which contains 166 votes, there are 18 Locofocos, not one of whom, it is stated, will vote for Polk.

Com. Stewart, who was himself seriously spoken of as the Locofoco candidate for President, has declared that he will not vote for Polk, and that the party abandoned its principles in his nomination.

John Grubb, of Baltimore, has abandoned the party. One of his reasons is, that at a late Locofoco meeting he heard one orator advocate the present Tariff, and another follow him in favor of Free Trade.

The Hon. Edward Herrick, President Judge, and twenty-nine other gentlemen of Bradford, Susquehanna, and Tioga counties, Penn. have published an address renouncing Locofocoism.

The Communication of "One of the 457 Whigs of Sampson," and the obituary notices from the same county, came to hand when it was impossible to crowd them into our columns. They shall appear next week.

15 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The Caledonia, at Boston, brings Liverpool papers to the 19th ult.

The House of Lords had reversed the decision against O'Connell, as illegal, and he has been liberated. This produced immense excitement, especially in Ireland, where the public joy was unbounded.

The Queen was on a visit to Scotland.

All apprehension of war between England and France was dispelled. The war between Morocco and France is over, the former having sued for peace.

The Cotton market was extremely flat and languid, with evident disposition to sell, at a farthing fall.—This news put a stop to sales in New York.

Mr. Clay's Letters to Blair.—The Richmond Whig of Monday last states that Mr. Clay has authorised the publication of these letters, which Blair and Kendall have misrepresented and garbled, but would not publish entire because they were private! Private indeed! If it is dishonorable to publish the whole of a private letter, is it less so to publish a garbled extract from it? The whole were to appear in yesterday's Whig.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN NET.—The Raleigh Standard, under the head, "a falsehood exposed," says,—

"Mr. Clay in his late letter on Agriculture says: "Cotton, Hemp, wool, manufactures of Tobacco, and other articles of agricultural product are now *protected*." Indeed! *Cotton protected*? How? In what way? That there is a duty on Cotton we all know, but *that duty affords no protection, for the simple reason that an article produced, as cotton is, beyond the home demand, cannot be affected by imports.* In other words, the American people do not import any cotton—they raise enough and to spare; and consequently the duty on it can have no effect. *This Mr. Clay knew*, and is it uncharitable to suppose that he has attempted to *deceive* the people on this subject? Has he not spoken *falsely* in saying that Cotton is protected? We leave the answer to his friends."

Now, let us apply the Standard's own doctrine to himself, and see how he and his party will appear.

One of the objects on which the Standard has been most eloquent in its denunciations of the Whig Tariff, is the "enormous duty" of 4 cents a pound on cut nails, and it is pretended that the farmer is horridly oppressed by this duty. Now let us see how the Standard's article will read, substituting the article "*cut nails*" for "*cotton*."—Thus:—

"Cut nails protected? How? In what way? That there is a duty on cut nails, we all know, but *that duty affords no protection, for the simple reason that an article produced, as cut nails are, beyond the home demand, cannot be affected by imports.* In other words, the American people do not import cut nails. They make enough and to spare; and consequently the duty on them can have no effect. *This the Standard knew* (or ought to have known,) and is it uncharitable to suppose that it has attempted to *deceive* the people on this subject. Has it not spoken falsely in saying that cut nails are protected? We leave the answer to the public.

We might extend this inquiry to the articles of coarse cotton goods, of which, instead of importing, the U. S. export large quantities. And yet the Standard and its fellow laborers will tell you that they are protected to the amount of some 100 or 200 per cent. They argue that the poor farmer pays 6 cents of *duty*, (for the profit of the "lordly northern manufacturer") on a yard of such cloth the whole cost of which to the farmer is only 5 cents. So also of various other articles of manufacture which might be named.

In regard to the duty on cotton, it was first inserted in the Tariff of 1816, and is well known to have been so inserted at the instance of Mr. Calhoun, and other Southern men, *expressly as a Protection.*

The Standard might as well have singled out Wheat, for its example. That article is protected by a duty of 25 cents a bushel. The Standard might argue that it was false to say that Wheat and Flour are protected, since we raise enough and to spare. And yet it is well known, that if the duty were removed, both articles might be brought to this country and pay a profit, as, indeed, they have been brought here, and paid a large profit, besides paying a duty.

"The Fayetteville Observer came out a week or two since in favor of reducing the present tariff. What will the Editor say, now that Mr. Clay has avowed his determination to oppose the repeal or the *modification* of that law?"—*Raleigh Standard.*

What will the Editor say? Why, he says, that the Editor of the Standard well knew, that the Editor of the Observer was *absent* when the article to which he refers was published; and that the attempt of the Standard, then and now, to represent *him* as advocating a change of the present Tariff, was a *small* attempt at deception.

He is quite ready to say also, that whilst he doubts not that there are imperfections in this Tariff, he has sustained it, and means to sustain it, as far as his feeble efforts can avail, until *its friends* shall have had an opportunity, from its actual operation, to discover and remedy its defects. He is not in favor of putting it in the hands of its enemies for amendment. He would be very unwise who would trust the lamb to the keeping of the wolf, with any other expectation than that it would be throttled.

The Tariff of 1842 has done much to restore the credit, and character, and prosperity, of the whole country. Its defects may be remedied, but the system is wise and good, and should be cherished.

A MOST NOTABLE SIGN.—The Raleigh Standard declares that neither Jas. K. Polk nor the democratic party, North or South, advocates either Free Trade or a high protective Tariff! "No man can so pervert his language, (says the Standard,) as to place him either on the side of Free Trade, or on the platform of high protection." And again says the Standard, "Let the democratic party here and in the whole South answer: Are *they* in favor of Free Trade? Let the Northern Democracy answer: Are they for high protection? No." This is a most remarkable declaration, and it is cheering, as showing that the party has become perfectly aware of the odiousness of the doctrine of Free Trade, with which, a few months ago, the columns of their papers and the mouths of their orators, were full. This repudiation of the doctrine of Free Trade, coming as it does from the Head Quarters at Raleigh, will fall like a shower bath upon many of the party in this State.—What will the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian say to it? That paper has "Free Trade" as the first item in its political creed, just under its Editorial head, where it has been exhibited for many months. So also with the Charleston Mercury, and many other of the organs. Will they haul down this flag at the bidding of the Standard? If the Editor of the Standard will turn over his own files, he will find his own Editorials lauding "Free Trade." His Democratic brethren in Mecklenburg, at one of their public meetings, solemnly resolved that "Free Trade" was the first item of the "Democratic creed." So likewise did his friends in Chatham, Warren, and other counties. So also his candidate for Governor in 1844 and present Chairman of the Locofoco Central Committee, Mr. Henry, put "Free Trade" first in the motto inscribed on the Locofoco banner.

But we rejoice to see the doctrine repudiated.

THE DOLLAR GLOBE FRAUD.—After three or four weeks' cogitation, the Globe has noticed the charge of fraud in issuing its prospectus in two forms, with a Northern and a Southern aspect. It says that "*the Editor*," (that is, F. P. Blair,) knew nothing about it. But it does not deny that it was printed in the Globe office, and that F. P. Blair's partner, John C. Rives, *did* know of it. If we mistake not, the thing was done when Blair was ill.—The Globe thinks it was perfectly proper.

The N. C. State Baptist Convention will be held at Raleigh on Friday the 18th inst.

MORE DEMAGOGUISM.—Mr. Louis D. Henry, Chairman of the Locofoco Central Committee, published in the Standard of the 11th ult. a very long Address to the people, which so abounds with misrepresentations, with humbuggery, and with party slang, as to deserve a more thorough exposure than it has received, so far as we have seen.

The principal part of it, nearly four columns, is devoted to an attempt to frighten the ignorant and credulous, (of whom Mr. Henry well knows that the Standard's subscription list will afford him an abundance of readers,) with awful stories of the dangers of making *any* amendment of the Constitution, and especially of "abrogating" (as he falsely calls Mr. Clay's proposition to *modify* or *restrict*) the Veto power.

The Constitution gives to the President alone, the power to reject a law passed by Congress, unless it shall, upon a reconsideration, be re-passed by a vote of two-thirds of each House—a vote which never was obtained in any instance of Veto, and it is quite safe to predict never will be obtained. So that the actual operation of the Veto has been to give to the President an absolute power to reject a law passed by Congress, the immediate Representatives of the people: To give to one man the power to defeat the will and wishes of a majority of all the people of the Union. Mr. Clay and the Whig party wish, not to "abrogate" the Veto power, but so to *modify* it as to allow a *majority*, instead of two-thirds, of Congress, to pass a law, if such a majority can be obtained after the President's objections are stated and weighed.

The Whigs contend, that the Veto is a monarchical power; and this term is sanctioned by the fact, that it is a power copied from the British Constitution, and that it confers a kingly privilege upon a single individual, inconsistent with the principles of a Republican or Representative government. Mr. Henry, with a real or feigned ignorance of the meaning of the term, denounces it as "an insult to the understanding," to call it "monarchical and anti-republican." He here but manifests his old Federal bias. The Federal party, to which he belonged whilst a younger and honester politician, favored a strong government, and it is fashionable with those patent "Democrats" with whom he has lately associated, to denounce the old leaders of that party as Monarchists. Mr. Henry's strenuous support of such a power in one man, is evidence that he has not surrendered the imputed *principles*, in discarding the *name* of Federalist.

Mr. Clay, on the contrary, has ever been a Republican. He has contended at all times,—during that war which Mr. Henry publicly condemned, and ever since,—for popular rights. In battling against the Veto, he is contending for the extension of the people's power. With every prospect, amounting to a moral certainty, of being himself elected to the Presidency, he labors to divest the office of one of its most important powers. This consideration alone should command the respect of Mr. Henry, and it would if Mr. Henry were capable of generous emotions. It will reach the hearts of those who are not so blinded by party. What inducement could Mr. Clay possibly have, but the promotion of the public good, in advocating this curtailment of Executive power, and increase of the people's power, through their Representatives? He well knew the public veneration for the Constitution, and the public indisposition to change it, and he well understood the facility with which demagogues could array ignorance and prejudice against any change of its provisions. Mere considerations of personal ambition, therefore, would have counselled him to float with the current, and, like Mr. Henry, call upon the people to resist any change. But he saw that the Veto power had been often used arbitrarily and tyrannically during the last 16 years, and he therefore frankly states his objection to the extent to which it is allowed.

Mr. Henry opposes any change of the Constitution. He says it is "dangerous to the safety of the Republic." Other questions he says, "are confessedly important in themselves, yet sink into insignificance, when contrasted with the momentous consequences of ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES." He dwells upon "the peril of tampering with that sacred Charter of our Union and our Liberties." "The first duty of an American patriot (says he,) is to revere the CONSTITUTION AS IT IS." This proposition to amend the Constitution he calls "*making WAR upon the Constitution itself*;" "an unholy work," an "innovation," a disturbing of "the holy bonds of our Union," &c. &c. &c.

We have quoted these strong denunciations of any alteration of the Constitution, and of those who propose such, for the purpose of asking public attention to the fact, that *in every annual message of Gen. Jackson to Congress, for eight years in succession, from 1829 to 1836, he, Gen. Jackson, deliberately and earnestly recommended to Congress to amend the Constitution, not in one particular only, but in three, and sometimes more!* And yet Mr. Louis D. Henry never once raised his voice to warn the people of the "danger of the Republic," of the "momentous consequences of altering the Constitution," of "the peril of tampering with that sacred Charter." He never told Gen. Jackson that "his first duty was to revere the Constitution as it is," that he was "making war upon the Constitution," &c.

No. Mr. Henry slept through all these eight years, or only awoke to shout hosannas at the footstool of power—in return for the fat offices bestowed upon him by this Vandal who was "making war upon our sacred Charter." Mr. Henry never wavered in his support of Gen. Jackson, notwithstanding this "war" which he so much deprecates, was continued for eight long years, with all the old Hero's well known zeal, backed by all the power of his high station, and notwithstanding Mr. Henry *now* professes to think, that "the President of the U. States has rightfully no voice in altering the Constitution, and therefore he could not *honestly* use his office to effect it." Was Gen. Jackson *dishonest* in *his* efforts to effect it? So it would appear, if we are to believe Mr. Louis D. Henry. But of course it is only dishonest in Mr. Clay; and perfectly proper in Gen. Jackson!

To descend from high things to small, we find that Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, as early as the 4th of January, 1825, made a solemn proposition in Congress to amend the Constitution. This is more Democratic "war upon the Constitution." Besides which, in turning back to the records, we find innumerable propositions to amend the Constitution, by all sorts of men, of all parties, including Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Benton, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Van Buren, &c. &c.

And to crown all, we have a distinct recollection, notwithstanding Mr. Henry's assertion that North Carolina has for 40 years rejected every proposition to alter the Constitution, that the Legislature, some 25 or 30 years ago, actually passed resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to use their efforts to have the Constitution amended; and that the venerable Nathaniel Macon, the great apostle of Democracy, himself pressed such alteration upon Congress. We have not the documents at hand to consult as to the time, but we are confident that such are the facts.

Thus we have the example of Gen. Jackson, Gen. Saunders, McDuffie, Benton, Buchanan, Van Buren, the Legislature of North Carolina, and Mr. Macon, and we think it quite likely, that if we had the materials at hand for the examination, we could show that Mr. Henry even, with all his affectation of holy horror against any amendment of the Constitution, may himself have advocated its amendment.

If it was to be such a high crime against "the holy bonds of our Union," to propose any change, why was a mode inserted in the Constitution itself, by which the change was to be effected? Why did not the country take fire in 1789, 1794 and in 1804, when amendments were not only proposed but adopted? What reason is there against amending the Constitution of the United States, which was not equally good against amending the Constitution of North Carolina? The latter was the work of 1776, formed by the very purest of the patriots of that glorious era. We had lived under it, as Mr. Henry exclaims, "a free, united, and happy people," for nearly *sixty* years. And yet Mr. Henry voted for and advocated, not one amendment only, but many, of that "sacred Charter."

Mr. Henry complains that Mr. Clay has persevered in his opposition to the Veto power, notwithstanding the repeated decisions of the people in favor of Gen. Jackson who exercised it. He complains that Mr. Clay does not "acquiesce in the popular will," or show "a Republican submission to the determination of the people." Did Mr. Henry ever rebuke Gen. Jackson for repeating his recommendation for eight years in succession? Did he discover a want of "Republican submission" in Van Buren, when he clung to the Sub-Treasury, though the will of the people rejected it year after year? Oh no! this is a new light of Mr. Henry's, applicable *only* to Mr. Clay.

But it cannot be necessary further to expose the utter hollowness of Mr. Henry's four ponderous columns of *Humbug*. They have doubtless earned the merited contempt of his own party.

There is another portion of Mr. Henry's Address that deserves notice. It is a furious tirade against the present Tariff because it produces *too much Revenue!*—twice as much, he *says*, as is necessary to support the government. He assumes that the revenue collected under the Tariff this year will be about *forty millions of dollars!* and he pretends that "the returns of the Treasury Department show, that the amount collected is, or will be," so much. Now the returns of the Treasury Department cannot show any such thing. Those returns, at the time Mr. Henry wrote, could only have embraced, at the most, two-thirds of the year, and the balance is but estimate, not "returns." These estimates vary. When the act was passed, Mr. Henry's party, from one end of the Union to the other, in Congress and out, raised a hue and cry that it would not raise half the revenue that was needed to support the government. They declared that the duties were so high, that Commerce would be destroyed, and revenue cut off. *Now* they are equally vociferous in their objections that it produces *too much*. They then demanded that the duties be reduced, so as that the revenue might be *increased*. They now require that they be reduced so as to *diminish* the revenue. It is difficult to perceive how the same identical process of reduction of duties could produce such contrary results. We are free to admit, however, that the Tariff has, this year, produced too much revenue; but not "*double*" what is needed, as Mr. Henry asserts. In the first place, it will not probably produce more than from thirty to thirty-five millions, instead of forty, as he asserts. Then Mr. Henry carefully keeps out of view, to effect a present purpose, the fact that there is a public debt of about 25 millions to be paid off; and that all the surplus above the ordinary expenses can be most appropriately and judiciously applied to the extinguishment of that debt. He further keeps out of view, the moral certainty, that in no subsequent year will the importations be so great as in this year, and of course that the revenue will not hereafter be so great. It is no unreasonable supposition, that for the year 1845 the Tariff will not yield much more than sufficient revenue to pay ordinary expenses. Let it have a fair trial, at all events. For if the duties were cut down, as the Locofocos propose, the probability is, that the revenue would not meet expenses, and then another revision would be necessary, and the country would be kept in a fever of anxiety between the constant alternations of high and low duties.

In this matter Mr. Henry has made an assertion that we think he will find it difficult to establish. He says that the Whigs themselves estimate that the revenue will increase to more than forty millions a year under the present Tariff. We doubt the fact. We have some little familiarity with the views of the Whigs, as expressed in Congress and out of it, and we never yet saw any such estimate, and we do not think that Mr. Henry ever did. We ask for the proof.

Mr. Henry says, "The Clay Party say they are for a *Protective Tariff*. A system to impose burthens upon one class for the benefit of another, for in no other way can it be *protective*." This last is a bold broad assertion, the correctness and justice of which is utterly denied. The Whigs are for no "burthens upon one class for the benefit of another." They firmly and honestly believe that duties for protection are beneficial to the country, and, either directly or indirectly, to every class in it. And, to employ Mr. Henry's own language, "it is FALSE, come from what quarter it may, to ascribe to the" Whig party, any "system of burthens upon one class for the benefit of another."

Mr. Henry says, "So the Journals of our Assembly show, that Congress never passed a protective Tariff th[illegible]th Carolina Legislature did remo[illegible]ost against it."

[illegible]demand the proof of this assertion. W[illegible] require to be shown the evidence that the Leg[illegible]ture of North Carolina remonstrated or protest[illegible]gainst the first [illegible]roved by GEORGE W[illegible]TON on the 4th [illegible]9, and which rec[illegible]ed its protective cha[illegible]en in its preamb[illegible], or the Tariff of 1816, w[illegible]as put, in the various speeches of Mr. Calho[illegible] others, expressly upon the ground [illegible], Protection to American industry; or a[illegible]ariff, up to the Session of 1832–3. Wh[illegible]e proof, we ask? Until it is produced we deny the assertion of Mr. Henry. It is our opinion, which we think the Journals of the Legislature will sustain, that instead of remonstrating and protesting against every protective Tariff, th[illegible]lature never objected t[illegible] but two out of all the[illegible] passed by Congress, viz: those of 1828 and 184[illegible]

Mr. Henry says,—

"It was Mr. Clay who made the Tariff a party question; it was he who made Distribution a party question; it was he who made the great national question of Texas Annexation a party question; and it is he whom you now see perverting into a party issue the question of *altering the Constitution*."

All these assertions are utterly denied. They are unfounded. He can produce no evidence to sustain them.

We have come now to the close of Mr. Henry's six columns in the Standard; and there we find the following:—

"It is FALSE, come from what quarter it may, to ascribe to us or to the democratic party of the South, hostility to the Union, no matter what may be the result of our Texas negotiations. We resent it as an insult; and an honorable opponent in politics will not use the weapon he *knows* to be poisoned. We go for the UNION AND TEXAS—TEXAS AND THE UNION—but for the UNION, "*Texas or no Texas.*" Such are also the sentiments of Col. Polk—the declared sentiments of the democratic party—the known feelings and opinions of the democracy of North Carolina; and he who writes or speaks otherwise of us is a *slanderer* of his neighbors to serve a party-master! So it is FALSE, come from what quarter it may, that as the advocates of Texas annexation we would involve the nation in *war* or *dishonor*. Whenever the annexation can take place honorably and in peace, Col. Polk is in favor of it, and so are his supporters, whether a "respectable portion of the people" called abolitionists are willing or not. We take that ground. We have assumed no other."

So far as Mr. Henry here speaks for himself and his associates on the Locofoco Committee, or for a majority of the party in most Southern States, he may be right, for all we know; but when he speaks for the whole "democratic party of the South," it is *he* who speaks "FALSE." No man can deny, that the party in South Carolina has avowed hostility to the Union, in various forms, in resolutions, speeches, toasts, and newspaper essays and editorials. It would be easy to show this here, and to show likewise, that many of Mr. Henry's party, in various parts of the country, have avowed that they are in favor of immediate annexation, regardless of all consequences: That some of them have indulged the expectation, with favor, that war with England, and perhaps with Mexico, would follow that annexation. But these things have been so often shown, that it is needless to re-state them.

Mr. Henry is the last individual who should complain of "poisoned weapons" and "*slandering* one's neighbors to serve a party master." He, who, in his speech as the President of the Locofoco State Convention at Raleigh in January last, publicly revived that *foul slander* of Henry Clay, of having made a corrupt bargain with John Quincy Adams in 1824; and he who, three months afterwards, paid *marked attentions* to the same Henry Clay; and then, a few days or weeks afterwards, *again* uttered the *foul slander* in another speech in Raleigh, thus giving the cue to the party to open that floodgate of slander which has since been poured out upon Henry Clay! We have not the slightest suspicion that Mr. Henry believes the charge of Bargain to be true. It is incredible, that a man entertaining any degree of self-respect, would call repeatedly to see and converse with Mr. Clay, and thus to pay him marked respect, if he believed him guilty of such foul corruption. And, not believing it, what shall be said of a person occupying such a position as his, who states such a story? We leave the reader to say.

There is an attempted fraud upon his readers in the last few lines we have quoted from Mr. Henry's Address. The reader will recollect, that in Mr. Clay's Raleigh Letter on Annexation he said, "I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union, as an integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy." This language Mr. Henry has quoted falsely. Instead of a "respectable portion of the Confederacy," he quotes it "a respectable portion of the people" "called abolitionists," and this too, notwithstanding, when some Locofocos chose to misunderstand the expression, and to assert that it was a lure to entice the Abolitionists to vote for him, Mr. Clay wrote a letter, which was extensively published, in which the distinction between a "portion of the Confederacy" and a "portion of the people" was strongly stated, and his meaning shown to be, obviously, that if a respectable number of the *States*, the parties to the Confederacy, should object to Annexation, he would think it good cause of objection. But for the purpose of *slandering* Mr. Clay, to serve a party purpose, Mr. Henry has chosen to disregard this statement of an obvious and important fact, to quote Mr. Clay falsely, and thus falsely to connect him with the Abolitionists.

With a hope that our readers will not object to the space we have devoted to the exposure of the Address, we leave to them to decide whether Mr. Henry is himself "an honorable opponent in politics."

We understand the Hon. R. M. Saunders made a most powerful and convincing speech at Wadesborough, on last Tuesday. Our informant says he had a large crowd of eager hearers, and that his speech was unanswerable. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant" of the people. Your labors shall be rewarded.—*Jeffersonian.*

Quite a "convincing speech," we understand, as we are informed it *convinced* at least one Locofoco that he ought to be a Whig. As to the promised *reward*, we have no doubt the General most anxiously desires it; but one thing is very certain, that it won't come in the shape of a Supreme Court Judgeship.

The Locos complain, we understand, of their losses in every county in which Saunders has made a speech. His friend the late Sheriff of Chatham, we hear, was defeated in consequence alone of the missionary General's speech in that county.

GREAT MEETINGS.—At Philadelphia, last week, the number of Whigs present at the mass meeting was estimated at from 40 to 60,000. Speeches by Messrs. Webster, Sergeant, and others.

At Litchfield, Con., 12,000. At Windham, 5,000. At Hagerstown, Md. 10 to 12,000.

100,000 at Rochester, N. Y.—the greatest of all.

OBITUARY.

"Not prudence can defend, nor virtue save
Disease invades the chastest temperance,
And enters the abode of happiness and peace.

Died in this town, on Monday the 7th ultimo, at the advanced age of 84 years, Mrs. MARY M BLAKE, relict of the late Isham Blake, Sen'r. The subject of this memoir was a native of Southampton county, Virginia, but for the last 50 years had been a resident of this State. During a period of near half a century she lived a worthy and consistent member of the M. Episcopal Church. In her conduct and conversation she gave indubitable evidence to those with whom she associated that her aspirations were not circumscribed by *time*, but reached beyond "this vale of tears" to a higher and nobler state of existence. In her last moments, looking forward to Eternity with no dread, but calmly submitting all to that Good Being, who had protected and blessed her in health, comforted and supported her in sickness, she awaited with christian fortitude and resignation the hour when she should leave this mortal shore, for that heavenly abode

"Where momentary ages are no more
Where time and pain and chance and [illegible]eath expire!

To her s[illegible]ing Relations I may a[illegible] weep not!
The smoot[illegible]ourse of Nature hath it[illegible]ad,
And dearest[illegible]ds must part at Death's command,
If you would be happy, live as she lived,
Her example is a *rich* legacy for all,
[H]er whole life was one of spotless recti[illegible]
Even in her death her comforters she comforted,
A[n]d with unreluctant gra[n]deur [y]ielded up
H[er s]oul to God who gav[e it.] [*Com.*

[illegible] Linden, Mareng[illegible], (Ala.) on the 21st ult. [illegible] congestive feve[illegible]S W. CAMPBELL, Esq., [ag]ed 22 years [illegible]nths, a native of this count[y]

In [illegible]AC HUTCHINS.

In [illegible]unty, on the 21st ultimo, JOHN MO[illegible], aged 80 years, an old and respec[table] [illegible]nt.

[illegible]nam county, on the 23d inst., in the 34th yea[r of h]is age, Mr. HENRY FRANKLIN.

[illegible]enoir county, on the 24th, at the residence of [her b]rother-in-law Gen. Geo. Whitfield, Miss ALICE BLACKLEDGE, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Blackledge. Also, on the 21st, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Gen. Whitfield.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who wi[ll] give me such information as will lead to the conviction of the Incendiary who set fire to the woods near my Brick Yard, on the East side of Cape Fear River, on Sunday the 6th inst.

JOHN McARN.

October 7, 1844. 27-2w

☞ The Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Tuesday next the 15th inst., in the building usually known as the "five-cornered house," a short distance North of the Court House.

Board and Tuition $65 per Session, payable in advance.

Tuition for Day Scholars as heretofore, *payable* quarterly in advance.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

MRS. HAWLEY will resume her School on Dick Street, Monday the 14th inst.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27-1w

CHEAP CASH SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the BIG BOOT,



PERSON ST., 3 DOORS BELOW THE MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL SUPPLY of

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

Consisting of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Dress Boots,
Ditto ditto ditto, 2d & 3d qualities,
Ditto fine Water-proof Boots,
Ditto do Gaiter Boots, with and without heels,
Ditto Calf, Goat, Morocco and Buckskin Shoes and Shoetees,
Ditto ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto Leather, Morocco and Velvet Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber Overshoes,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick & thin soles,
Ditto Calf and Goat ditto, ditto ditto,
Ditto Calf, Seal and Morocco Shoes,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto Boots and Buskins,
Ditto colored and black cloth top'd Buskins,
Ditto fine and common Gaiter Boots, fig'd and plain,
Ditto India Rubber Shoes,
Misses' Morocco, Calf, Seal and Leather Boots and Shoes,
Ditto Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick and thin soles,
Boys' Calf, Goat, Kip and coarse Shoes & Brogans,
Ditto Morocco Dancing Pumps,
A very large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
2000 pairs Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1500 ditto Women's Leather Boots and Shoes.

This Stock, which is very extensive, was purchased on the most favorable terms, direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to customers *who cash their bills when presented.*

ALSO,

Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather; Calf and Boot Morocco Skins; black and col'd Morocco Skins, for Coach and Hat Linings; Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs; Varnish, &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

October 9, 1844. 27-6w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. & E. J. LILLY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the Firm, are requested to call on E. J. Lilly for payment; and all persons indebted to the Firm, will make payment to either of us. The name of the Firm will be used in closing the old business.

HENRY LILLY.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1844. 27-2w

THE Subscriber will continue the business at the old Stand of H. & E. J. Lilly, where he intends keeping a GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GOODS. He will receive an additional supply by the next arrivals from the North.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

E. J. LILLY.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27-2w

ALL persons having BOOKS belonging to the Franklin Library Society, will please hand them to J. C. Latta, Librarian.

The members of the above Society are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Thursday the 10th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

S. T. HAWLEY, President.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27-1w

FOR SALE.

A FEW demijohns Old FRENCH BRANDY,
A few ditto SHERRY WINE,
20 dozen Mason's Blue and Black INK.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Oct. 7, 1844. 27-3w

REMOVAL.

WM. MARSH

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED to the Store formerly occupied by John B. Marsh, North West corner of Market Square, adjoining J. Kyle and H. Leete, where he intends to enlarge his STOCK OF GOODS, so as to afford full accommodation to his customers and all who may favor him with a call. He also takes this method of returning his thanks to his customers for their past patronage, and solicits the continuance of the same.

October 5, 1844. 27tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1844:—

John Averit, Jas. E. Andrews, Quteous Adkerson, Lily Artis, Elijah Everitt, Dr. W. S. Andrews.

Thos. J. Bulla, John Burkloe, Martha Burnet, Jno. Brown, Rev. John Buie, John Baker, Jane Brantly, Reuben Butler, Jas. Butler, Martha Brady, Mary I. Burnet, Sarah Baker, Harvey Boswell.

Daniel Coar, Harry Chavis, Duncan Cameron, Christian Cameron, John Cobley, Rac'el Carrol, John Carter, Isabella Cameron, Carrolton Campbell.

Littleton Drury, Mary J. Dollar.

John Ellis, Hevin Ezzell.

Ed. Freeman, Arthur Faircloth, Elijah Fisher, Nelson Freeman, Betsey Fort, Fred. Freeman.

Nancy Geddy, Jesse Gibson, Mary Giffen.

Jesse Hargrove, Alex'r Hagin, John Hair, Wm. Hails, Jas. T. Houston, Joseph Hagins, Maria J. Holmes, [illegible]enderson, Thos. Hanie, Johnson J. Hooper, M[illegible]amelbo, Henry Hopkins.

Mary J[illegible] Johnson, J. C. Johnson, Allen Jones, Ja[illegible]es, Rev. P. E. Jones, W. A. Johnson.

Willis Ker, Nathan King, Ker, Caskie & Co., Barbara A. King, G. W. Kinsall.

Nancy Lands, Sarah Lomax.

Jas. F. McKay, Mary McNeill, Dugald McDuffie, David McDuffie, D. G. McDuffie, Daniel McPherson, Wm. McBryde, Hugh McLean, John McRae, D. L. McDonald, Jas. McKay, Sen., Daniel McPhail, Daniel McDonald, Alex'r McAlister, John McLaran, Penelope McDaniel, Alex'r McPhatter, Daniel McLeod, Col. Alex'r McMillan, Wm. McMillan, Daniel McDaniel, Sarah McKay, Daniel McDuffie, Rodrick McCrummen, Jacob McNeill, Mary McMillan, John McColl, Arch'd McFatter, John McLean.

Mary Mims, John Marther, Catharine Manuel, D. B. Murphy, Thos. Memory, Duncan Morrison, Malcom Monroe, W. C. Mason, Foster Mason, Harriet Mallett, Hannah Mallett, Sam'l Mathews.

Sarah Nunnalee, Lucy Newsom, Rev. L. O'Neill.

Wm. Phairs, Susan Piner, Alex. Plumer, Ed. Perry, Margaret Perry, Mr. Pussel, Wm. Powers, Eliz. Parish, John Page, P. J. Punch, Sol. Porch, John Phillips, Mary Porch, H. L. Pope.

Margaret Revels, Polly Revels, Wm. Ray, Isabella C. Reston, Arch'd Ray, Absalom Riley, Kinqun Rouse, Ed. J. Russel.

Amos Simpson, George Stewart, Wm. Smith, Sr., Lot Stephens, Margaret Smith, Sarah A. Strickland, Martha Stratton, Rilly Stratton, Elizabeth Smith, Simmons Shaw, Isaac Scott, W. C. Steveson, John Smith, Mary Snow, Mr. Strong, Thos. Smith, Sam'l Shaw, Hurig Sheperd.

Eliza Torrance, Martha Thompson, Jesse Tew.

Pretty Williams, Wm. Ward, A. J. Woodward, Margaret E. Walker, Eliz. Williams, John Wilson, Tilly Wood.

27] JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect by the next arrivals, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And *other articles*, usually kept in our line, all of which we feel disposed to sell at the *very lowest* market prices.

In our Stock may be found fine and common blue, black, brown, green and mixed Cloths: Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Gambl Cloth; Buffalo ditto; plain and fancy Cassimeres; plain black, ribbed, Lavender and mixed Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds; Negro Kerseys and Blankets; white, red, and green Flannels; Plaid Linseys; Tailor's Trimmings of different qualities; a handsome assortment of Calicoes; Printed Cashmere Deraines, a new article for ladies' dresses; rich figured Velvets for ditto; Crape De Lisse and Chassos; figured and plain Alpacas; Mousseline-de-Laine; Balzorines; Ginghams; Bombazines; Roman Silks; black and blue-black ditto; white, bl'k and colored Cambrics; Silesias; Bishop Lawns; Plaid and Jaconet Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; plain and figured Bobinets for caps and veils; Worsted Vestings; plain and figured Velvet ditto; black Satin Vestings; Tabby Velvets; Checks; Linen and Cotton Diapers, 6-4 and 8-4 Damask ditto; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Drillings and Tickings; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Merino Shirts; Ipswich Shirts and Drawers; black and blue-black Crapes; Silk and Worsted Serges; Italian Sewings and Twist; Cord and Vest Bindings and Cords; Hosiery of various kinds; Irish Linens and Lawns; 6-4 and 8-4 Table Diapers; 12-4 Linen Sheeting; Hoskin, Kid, Silk and Merino Gloves and Mitts; Taylor's, Cark's, and other Spools; Plaid, Silk and fancy Shawls; Corded Skirts and Nett Caps; Perique and other Silk Handkerchiefs; hem-stitched and other Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; green Berege, Fillet Veils; Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons; black Silk Cravats, Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Combs in great variety; brown and bleached Hollands; white and black Patent Thread; Spun Thread; Razor Straps; Cambric and Furniture Dimity; Cotton Flannels; Turkey Yarn; Gum and other Suspenders; French Corsets; white and black Silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Cravats; worked Muslin Chemisettes and Collars; Lace Capes; Ladies' and Infants' Lace and Muslin Dress Caps; Plain Cuff Linings; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Cotton Cards; Collars' Axes; Trunks and Bandboxes.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Hats; Fur and Seal Caps; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Sundries; Ladies' and Misses' Florence, Straw, Velvet and Velour Bonnets; about 3000 pr. Shoes, well assorted; Kip and Calf Boots; with many other articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 17, 1844. 24-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Laine; Bombazines; Alpaca; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Ducks; Bonnet; Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sporting Cloth Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And in such as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 11tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

To Southern Travellers.



THE Proprietors of the Stage Lines from Columbia, S. C. to Raleigh, N. C., and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, take this method of informing the public, that they have REDUCED THE FARE for all *through Passengers* taking their route, to the following rates, to-wit:

Columbia to Gaston,	$17 00
Camden to do,	16 00
Cheraw to do,	12 00
Fayetteville to do,	6 00

Intermediate points, South of Fayetteville, in the same proportion.

The above rates are considerably less than by any other route, and the same expedition is afforded.

Passengers leaving any of the above mentioned points, and taking this route, arrive at the Junction, eighteen miles North of Weldon, before those by any other line.

☞ Travellers are particularly cautioned against believing the slanderous reports circulated by interested persons against the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Having undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements in its machinery and Coaches within the last year, it is passed over with as much ease and safety as any road in the country.

Persons desirous of taking the Portsmouth and Bay route to Baltimore, can do so by taking the Stage line at Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and passing over to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, where they will connect with the Trains on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. ☞ No additional charge is made for the Stage route, as Passengers are taken from Sledge's to Baltimore at the same price as from Weldon.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN, Stage Proprietor.
E. P. GUION, ditto.
W. HOLLISTER, Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co.

August 20, 1844. 21-3m



Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy.
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail, by
D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER.
Fine old Port WINE.
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the latter part of March last, a negro man named LARKY, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will weigh about 140 pounds. He has a scar on the back of one of his hands. I purchased the said boy from Haynes Richardson, formerly of Bladen county. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at Du-

PHŒNIX STOCK FOR SALE

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville as soon as possible, offers for sale his STOCK in the PHŒNIX FACTORY, situated in the Town of Fayetteville. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to W. J. Anderson, if I am absent.

H. W. BEATTY.

July 9, 1844. 14tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-tf

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MR. & MRS. HARDIN, desirous of making their School fully adequate to the wants of this community, and of this section of the State, have associated with themselves Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, (a near relation of Mrs. H.) who has had considerable experience in teaching, and will add much to the general efficiency and usefulness of the Institution. The School Room will be in the buildings occupied by Mrs. Byrne, who will be prepared, by the opening of the Winter Session, to accommodate a number of young Ladies with board. These young Ladies will be under our joint care and supervision.

It is requested that early application be made, by letter or otherwise, to the undersigned or Mrs. Byrne, for those who are intended to be entered as Boarders or day Scholars, in order that suitable preparations and accommodations may be provided in time.

The Winter Session will commence on the 15th of October and end on the last of February, with a recess during the Christmas holidays. The Spring Session will commence on the 1st March, and terminate on the 15th of July. By this arrangement it will be seen that the Sessions are made about one week less than has been customary in this place, but it has been adopted by advice, as necessary to sustain such a School here as is proposed to be established, where families who do not remain in town all the year, remove into the country by the middle of July, and do not think it safe to return before the 15th of October. Young Ladies from a distance, whose friends may not wish to take them home during the Summer vacation, will be provided with board at our respective country residences, where they can pass their time pleasantly and profitably, in a prescribed course of reading, lessons in music, &c.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition in the English branches,	$65 00 pr. Session.
French,	3 00 pr. Quarter
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto on the Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

☞ *Payable Quarterly in advance.*

All letters in relation to the School will be addressed to Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, until the 20th Sept. —after that time to the Subscriber.

For information in relation to the above School, apply at the Office of C. P. Mallett, Hay Street.

W. H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1844. 19-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

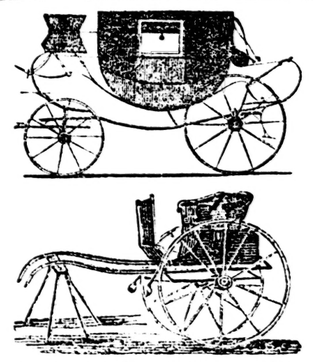
HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Wreding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf



NEW CARRIAGE

REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or [illegible] complaint, as there is no medicine before [illegible] and happy an effect [illegible] the stomach and liver [illegible] thy chyle, and thereby [illegible] the hundreds and thou- [illegible] be not only the most [illegible] peration, but the most [illegible] efficient medicine ever [illegible] who once make a trial [illegible] feel willing to be with- [illegible] proof of their good qual-

[illegible] AND NERVOUS.

[illegible] nd are weary of suffer- [illegible] plaint, will find Peters' [illegible] nce certain and immedi- [illegible] gle dose of the Pills, ta- [illegible] is felt coming, will cure [illegible] in an hour entire.

[illegible] nd bowel complaint, they [illegible] rs to admiration, and are [illegible] se for those complaints. [illegible] mplaint they stand un- [illegible]

[illegible] a few weeks after hav- [illegible] ul complaint for years. [illegible] ey are decidedly superi- [illegible] ever brought before the [illegible] will establish their sur- [illegible] m beyond the reach of [illegible] very individual.

[illegible] rvous and hypocondria- [illegible] site, and all complaints [illegible] ubject.

[illegible] ion and convey almost [illegible] ir utility from the first [illegible] by persons of any age, [illegible] he nervous and delicate, [illegible] operation, because they [illegible] ors, quiet nervous irrita- [illegible] e sound health.

[illegible] d and seventy thousand [illegible] lls have been sold within [illegible] lone, and more than three [illegible] other States.

[illegible] ne no family should be [illegible] al of them is more satis- [illegible] ificates.

[illegible] th full directions.

[illegible] re for Peters' Vegetable

[illegible] e Fayetteville Book [illegible] rm, Cough, and Cordial

July 15, 1844.—15tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. James Dodd, southwest corner of Market Square, facing both on Hay and Gillespie streets, where he intends opening an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

(Now on the way from Philadelphia, New York and Boston.) And can say with confidence, that he will sell as low (quality of articles considered,) as can be bought in this or any other market in the State.

DRY GOODS.

Without enumerating, his stock will be large and general. Among which may be found super wool dyed, black, and blue Cloths; invisible green and steel mixed do.; black, blue, striped and plaid Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweed Cloths and Kerseys; the newest styles of fashionable Vestings; fashionable Cravats and Stocks; Merinos; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Velvets; embroidered Muslins, for evening dresses; a variety of fashionable Silks; satin and velvet plaid Ribbons; Necklaces; Lawn Handkerchiefs; best Silk do.; black Silk and Merino Hose; white lamb's wool and cotton do.; in short, all sorts of Hosiery; Pins and Needles; a general and fine assortment of Prints and large winter Shawls; ladies' fine, kid, calfskin Slippers and Buskins; straw, Florence, and velvet Bonnets; silk Veils and Cravats; fancy Mitts; white, black, silk and kid Gloves; black silk Bugle do.; Bugle Buttons; crimped Cuffs and Collars; oil Silk; with a great variety of fancy articles. Also, a large assortment of HATS, some of finest quality, and most fashionable shapes.

Kip Brogans, negro Shoes and Blankets.

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Also, a good assortment of fine Family Groceries.

St. Croix Sugar, best Loaf do., fine Hyson Tea, Java and other Coffees, Iron, Salt, (Sack & Alum,) Molasses, together with almost every article usually kept for sale in this market; all of which will be sold on the most accomodating terms.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 7, 1844. 23-tf

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits on the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1844. 16tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 73tf

HEAD QUARTERS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

33d Regiment North Carolina Militia.

THE Officers of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville on Thursday the 17th October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, and to have their respective Companies on Friday the 18th October, at the same place, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Adjutant.*

Carolinian will copy until day of Parade.

A. J. BATTLE.] [H. M. BISHOP.

BATTLE & BISHOP,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

19-3m **WILMINGTON, N. C.**

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

C. LUTTERLOH,

AT the Stand formerly occupied by Williams & Lotterloh, has on hand and is now receiving, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes.

Also, a great variety of

Crockery, China, Glass and Queensware,

Comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line that may be called for.

The above Goods are offered low, at wholesale or retail, for Cash, Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

Forwarding and Receiving will be attended to.

September 17, 1844. 24tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affection, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga.,
August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy. Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Sanl Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world. Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore